

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Todd Stern to POTUS re: [Fundraiser] (5 pages)	05/26/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5953

FOLDER TITLE:

May 28-31, 1995 [2]

2018-0662-S
rs3127

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

95 MAY 23 P 3 : 32

May 23, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILLY WEBSTER *BW*

SUBJECT: STATUS OF SCHEDULING PROPOSALS

Attached is the most recent status report of all Scheduling Proposals. As a result of your comments last week, the following changes were made:

- Used to discuss scheduling of these items to Grier on 5/14/95*
- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Human Radiation Final Report | - | Accepted (from regret) |
| 2) House & Senate Prayer Breakfasts | - | Being Scheduled |
| 3) Interview w/ <u>Seattle Post Intelligencer</u> aboard AF1 | - | Accepted |
| 4) Phone Interview with <u>Portland Oregonian</u> | - | Accepted |
| 5) Big Emerging Markets Conference | - | Regret w/ Surrogate (from regret) |
| 6) DCI Briefing | - | Done |

I will be happy to discuss your other comments any time.

Status of Current Proposals

5/23/95 9:45:44 AM

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Domestic				
<u>Accepted</u>				
Photo with Muscular Dystrophy Poster Child	12/5/94 - 12/31/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Herman	
Video for 10th AR Governor's Youth Conf. on Alcohol &	2/15/95 - 7/26/95	White House, Washington, DC	Rasco	1
National Family Partnership White House Event	3/27/95 - 6/30/95	South Lawn, Washington, DC	Emanuel	
Interview With David Broder and Haynes Johnson	4/17/95 - 6/30/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	McCurry	
National Multiple Sclerosis Society Mother and Father of	5/9/95 - 6/20/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Herman	
Human Radiation Final Report	5/15/95 - 6/15/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Higgins	
Drug Free Schools Recognition Program	5/15/95 - 6/15/95	White House, Washington, DC	Emanuel	
Briefing Time on Health Care	5/18/95 - 5/25/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Rasco	
REGO Phase II Press Brief (Debt Event)	5/24/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
Wreath Laying at Arlington Cemetary	5/29/95 -	Arlington/SouthLawn, Washington, DC	Higgins	
Scholars Dinner on American Family	6/1/95 - 6/30/95	White House, State Dining Room Washington, DC	Emanuel	
Meeting with Governor Richard Lamm	6/2/95 - 6/4/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Rasco	
National Homeowner Strategy	6/5/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Higgins	1

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Keynote Address to the National Summit on Young	6/6/95 -	Baltimore, MD, Baltimore, MD	Rasco	
National Summit on Young Children	6/6/95 -	TBD, Baltimore, MD	Hale	
Intevue With Talk Show Host Bill Gallagher in Portland	6/19/95 - 6/23/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	
AAPI Luncheon	6/30/95 -	TBD, Chicago, IL	Sosnik	
Opening Ceremony of the 1995 Special Olympic World Games	7/1/95 -	New Haven, CT, New Haven, CT	McLarty	
Participation in Opening Ceremonies of the 1995 Special	7/1/95 -	New Haven, CT, New Haven, CT	McLarty	
Committee on Employment of People with Disabilites	10/1/95 - 10/31/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Rasco	2

New

Setup Heroes of the Oklahoma City Tragedy 5/23/95 - 6/30/95 White House, Rose Garden Washington, DC Higgins

Option

Visit Tactical Air Combat Command Center 11/16/94 - 12/31/95 Langley, Langley, VA Kamarck

Garden Project Center in San Francisco 11/19/94 - 12/30/95 San Francisco, Washington, DC Rasco 5

National Farmers Union Drop By 5/22/95 - 5/24/95 White House, Roosevelt Room Washington, DC Herman

Pending

Setup Photo op with March of Dimes 4/5/95 - 5/31/95 Washington, DC, Washington, DC Herman 2

Private Meeting With Representative Glen Browder 5/12/95 - 6/15/95 White House, Oval Office Washington, DC Griffin

Interview with Vogue Magazine 5/15/95 - 6/30/95 The White House, Washington, DC McCurry

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
<i>UK</i> Swearing In on South Lawn for 200 Philadelphia Police	6/7/95 - 6/9/95	The South Lawn, Washington, DC	Emanuel	
National Council of Farm Cooperatives	6/7/95 -	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Berry	
Interview With Morning Show in Denver	6/19/95 - 6/23/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	
Presidential Scholars	6/21/95 -	White House, South Lawn Washington, DC	Higgins	
Attend Steelworkers Legislative Conference	7/17/95 - 7/19/95	Omni Shoreham, Washington, DC	Sosnik	
QUEST	7/27/95 - 7/30/95	Sheraton Washington, Washington, DC	Sosnik / Icke	
Fourth Plenary meeting of PCAST	10/23/95 - 10/23/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Gibbons	3
Keynote Speech for the AAMC	10/29/95 -	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Bowles	

Regret

<i>What's New?</i> ReGo Phase II Press Event, DOD	3/24/95 - 5/31/95	tbd, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
"People's Press Conference" Event	3/29/95 - 12/31/95	Washington, DC, East Room Washington, DC	Higgins	
School to Work Leadership Award	4/5/95 - 5/31/95	White House or TBD, Washington, DC	Emanuel	
John Whittaker	4/18/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Lake	
Visit Maryland Worksite	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	TBD, Maryland worksite, MD	Emanuel	
<i>What's New?</i> Travel to Delaware to Announce Welfare Wavier	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	Delaware, TBD, DE	Emanuel	
<i>What's New?</i> Meeting with Columnists from Key Regional Newspapers	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Emanuel	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
Professional Licenses	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Emanuel
School to Work "Homecoming" Event	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Higgins
White House Ceremony for DARE graduates and officers	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	The South Lawn, Washington, DC	Emanuel
<i>Why</i> [Announcement of Domestic Drug Strategy]	5/1/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Washington, DC	Emanuel
White House Ceremony for US Special Olympics Athletes	5/3/95 - 6/2/95	The White House, Washington, DC	McLarty
<i>Why?</i> Alaska Signing Ceremony	5/15/95 - 5/27/95	White House, Rose Garden Washington, DC	McGinty
Photo-op With Asian Pacific Americans	5/15/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Herman
Meeting on Welfare Reform	5/19/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Cabinet Room Washington, DC	Emanuel
Photo-op With Representative Wise's Constituent	5/23/95 - 5/28/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Griffin
Declare May 25th Missing Children's Day	5/25/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Emanuel
Rose Garden Ceremony for National Missing Children's	5/25/95 -	White House, Rose Garden Washington, DC	Higgins
<i>Planned</i> [Interview With Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph]	5/30/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry
Satellite Interviews from Air Force Academy to Targeted	5/31/95 -	Air Force Academy, Air Force Academy, CO	McCurry
Participate in the Opening of the 100th GSA Childcare	6/1/95 - 12/1/95	Riverdale, Maryland, Riverdale, MD	Higgins
COPE Dinner	6/1/95 - 6/30/95	TBD, San Francisco, CA	Sosnik
Present Petition by Food Legends Unite to End Elder	6/6/95 -	Rose Garden, Washington, DC	Stephanopou

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Philly Police Officer Swearing In	6/7/95 -	TBD, Philadelphia, PA	Emanuel	
400 bed VA Medical Center Dedication Ceremony	6/9/95 -	VA Medical Center, West Palm Beach, FL	Silverman	
<i>Consider</i> Association of University Professors	6/9/95 - 6/11/95	Hyatt Capital Hill, Washington, DC	Herman	
<i>Consider</i> Centennial Commencement Exercises for Ft. Valley State	6/10/95 -	Fort Valley, GA, Washington, DC	Hale	
ReGo Event at the White House Conference on Small	6/11/95 - 6/13/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
White House Empowerment Conference	6/16/95 -	White House or OEOB, TBD Washington, DC	Quinn	
Drop By Laborers Reception	6/19/95 - 6/21/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik	
Phone Call to Rick Dees Show on KIIS FM in LA	6/19/95 - 6/23/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	
Third Plenasry mtg. of PCAST	6/29/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Gibbons	2
National Archives Fourth Of July Speech	7/4/95 -	National Archives, The Mall, Washington, DC	Thompson,	
Address the James Bryant Conant Symposium at the ECS	7/11/95 - 7/12/95	Denver, Colorado, Denver, CO	Herman	
Kentucky School to Work	7/19/95 -	TBD, Louisville, KY	Hale	
Kansas City Police Chiefs	8/30/95 - 9/1/95	TBD, Kansas City, MO	Emanuel	
<i>?</i> Attend Swearing in of Police Officers in Ft. Wayne, Indiana	9/1/95 - 9/30/95	Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Ft. Wayne, IN	Hale	
Address 14th Annual Eastern Secondary Mortgage Market	9/25/95 - 9/26/95	Raleigh, NC, Raleigh, NC	Sosnik	
<i>?</i> Concert of Hope	10/16/95 -	Pantages Theatre, Los Angeles, CA	Emanuel	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Appearance at "The Walt Disney Company Teacher	11/1/95 -	Warner Theater, Washington, DC	Emerson	
<u>Regret w/Surrogate</u>				
2 0 { United Automobile Workers Convention	6/13/95 -	Convention Center, Anaheim, CA	Ickes	
{ National Convention of the Disabled Veterans	7/23/95 -	Las Vegas, NV, Las Vegas, NV	Silverman	6
Address the National Urban League's National Convention	7/24/95 - 7/26/95	Miami, Florida, Miami, FL	Herman	
Keynote Speaker to Neighborhoods, USA Nat'l	5/6/96 -	Little Rock, Little Rock, AR	Hale	1

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Economic				
<u>Accepted</u>				
ReGo Phase 2 press brief	4/13/95 - 5/31/95	Health Care Facility, To Be Determined, DC	Kamarck	
WH Conference on Small Business	6/12/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Silverman	5
Independent Bankers Association of America Photo	6/12/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Bowles	
One on One phone Interview with the Portland Oregonian	6/26/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	McCurry	
One on One Interview aboard AF I with Seattle Post Intellige	6/26/95 -	Air Force One, Washington, DC	McCurry	
White House Conference on Travel and Tourism	10/30/95 -10/31/95	Sheraton Washington, Washington, DC	Silverman	5
<u>New</u>				
Delegations for Presidential and Secretatrial Missions	7/23/95 -	The White House, East Room Washington, DC	Higgins	
<u>Option</u>				
Visit to Department of Energy	11/16/94 -12/31/95	Dept. of Energy, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
Visit Import/Export Assistance Center in Los Angeles	11/16/94 -12/31/95	Export Assistance Center, Los Angeles, CA	Kamarck	
<u>Pending</u>				
Interview With Talk Show Host Ron Owens in SF	6/19/95 - 6/23/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	
Business Roundtable	6/19/95 -	JW Marriot, Washington DC, Washington, DC	Herman	
Interview with the San Francisco Chronicle DC	6/23/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Address Pacific Basin Economic Council's Annual	5/20/96 -	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Tyson	
<u>Regret</u>				
Speech at The Women's Economic Club's 1995 Program	1/5/95 - 6/30/95	Detroit, Michigan, Detroit, MI	Herman	5
Series of Saturday Radio Address Broadcasts on ReGo	2/13/95 - 12/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
ReGO Press Event on Job Creation	2/13/95 - 12/31/95	Baltimore, Chicago, Long Beach o To Be Determined, DC	Kamarck	
Benchmarking Report on Telephone Service Delivery	5/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
Meeting on Customer Service	5/11/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Washington, DC	Kamarck	
Video for Luncheon on Railroad Safety Awards	5/15/95 - 5/24/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Higgins	
The Annual Biotechnology Industry Organization Meeting	5/20/95 - 5/25/95	San Francisco Hilton, Washington, DC	Gibbons	
Presidential "E" Award Ceremony	5/21/95 - 5/27/95	White House, Rose Garden Washington, DC	Silverman	
Drop By APEC Ministerial Dinner at Blair	6/12/95 -	Blair House, Washington, DC	Higgins	
Womens Satellite Teleconference	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Herman	
Reception to Honor Nt'l Inventors Hall of Fame	7/24/95 -	White House, East Room Washington, DC	Higgins	
Forbes Magazine Conference	11/29/95 - 12/1/95	Capital Hilton, Washington, DC	McLarty	
<u>Regret w/Surrogate</u>				
Big Emerging Markets Conference	7/24/95 -	Georgetown U, Levy Center, Washington, DC	Higgins	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Foreign Policy				
<u>Accepted</u>				
DCI, Intelligence Briefing for 15 mins every month	11/19/94 - 12/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Lake	
Foreign Policy Meeting with Congressional Leadership	1/10/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Washington, DC	Lake	
Dedication of CVN-75 USS Harry S. Truman and CVN-76	2/1/95 - 12/31/95	Pentagon\White House, Washington, DC	Lake	4
Briefing on Sensitive Classified Military Program Inform	4/17/95 - 5/31/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Lake	
Videotape Message for Armed Forces on Independence Day	4/27/95 - 7/4/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Sullivan	
Working Lunch with the Israeli President Ezer Weizman	5/9/95 - 12/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Lake	
Phone Call to Kohl	5/18/95 - 5/24/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Lake	
General Gordon Sullivan	5/22/95 - 6/20/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Sullivan	
Cocktail Reception during Conference on Investment in	5/25/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin	1
Veterans Media Roundtable	5/26/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Herman	
Commencement Address at the US Air Force Academy	5/31/95 -	Colorado Springs Campus, Colorado Springs, CO	Lake	
Briefing by Chairman of JCS	5/31/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Lake	
Guest on Larry King Live on his 10th Anniversary	6/5/95 -	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Gearan	1
Johnson Whittaker Commission and Bible	6/9/95 -	The Oval Office, Washington, DC	Lake	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
G-7 Halifax Summit for global economic and political issues	6/15/95 - 6/18/95	Halifax, Canada, Washington, DC	Lake
Groundbreaking for Women in the Military Memorial	6/22/95 -	Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, VA	Herman
Concluding Ceremonies of UN 50	6/26/95 -	War Memorial Building, San Francisco, CA	Lake
Meeting with the Head of UK Labour Party	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Lake
Meeting with President Nicephore Soglo of Benin	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Lake
Dedication Events for the Korean War Veterans	7/27/95 -	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Lake
End of The War in The Pacific (VJ Day Commemoration)	9/2/95 - 9/3/95	Hawaii, Honolulu, HI	Lake
Meeting with Jamaican Prime Minister, PJ Patterson	9/15/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Lake
Visit by the King and Queen of Norway	10/1/95 - 10/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Lake
Meeting With The Pope	10/4/95 -	Newark Airport, Newark, NJ	Lake
50th Anniversary of United Nations	10/25/95 -	UN, New York, NY	Lake
50th Anniversary of Harry S. Truman's Presidency	10/25/95 -	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Lake
National Day of Commemoration	11/11/95 -	The White House, Washington, D.C., DC	Lake
<u>New</u>			
Swearing in of John Deutch	5/23/95 - 5/31/95	CIA Headquarters, Langley, VA	Lake
Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus America	5/24/95 -	Room 450 OEOB, Washington, DC	Herman

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
<u>Option</u>			
African Development Bank	11/18/94 - 12/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Ernest Green
Visit to Nellis AFB	11/19/94 - 12/30/95	Nevada, Washington, DC	Lake
Twenty-Nine Palms CA	11/19/94 - 12/30/95	California, Washington, DC	Lake
Ft, Irwin, California	11/19/94 - 12/30/95	Ft. Irwin, CA, Washington, DC	Lake
Visit to Ft. Benning, Georgia	11/20/94 - 12/30/95	Georgia, Ft. Benning, GA	Lake
<u>Pending</u>			
Walker Memorial Dinner	10/19/95 -	Washington Hilton, Washington, DC	Lake
50th anniversary of Fulbright Academic Exchange Program	5/1/96 - 6/30/96	White House, Washington, DC	Higgins 5
<u>Regret</u>			
Travel to Ireland and UK	5/3/95 - 7/31/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Lake
Presidential Event Following NPT Extension Decision	5/15/95 - 5/25/95	White House, Washington, DC	Lake
Lake Meeting on 150 Foreign Affairs Budget Account	5/15/95 - 5/26/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Lake
Meeting With Arab and Muslim American Community	5/15/95 - 6/15/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Lake
Meeting with Ambassador Malcolm Toon	5/22/95 - 6/30/95	The White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Lake
Meeting with Irish FM and British Secretary of State	5/25/95 - 5/26/95	The Oval Office, Washington, DC	Lake
VP Meeting with NPT Conference President Jayantha	5/26/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Lake

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
United Nations Association of the USA	6/26/95 - 6/27/95	San Francisco, San Francisco, CA	Ickes	2
Change of Command Ceremony of the US Marine	6/30/95 -	Marine Barracks/8th & I St., Washington, DC	Sullivan	
Receipt of United Jewish Appeal Isaiah Award for	10/22/95 - 10/25/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Lake	
Visit by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands	11/8/95 - 11/9/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Lake	
<u>Regret w/Surrogate</u>				
50th Anniversary of V.J. Day at Battleship North Carolina	9/2/95 -	North Carolina, , NC	Hale	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Other				
<u>Accepted</u>				
Salvation Army Leadership	12/6/94 - 12/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Herman	
Photo op for First Sergeant Denis McNamara	12/21/94 - 12/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Torkelson	
In Person Interview with Dan Rather	1/19/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	McCurry	5
Meeting with Meg Greenfield	2/9/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	4
Yale Potrait Sitting	2/17/95 - 12/31/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Hernreich	
Photo op with Leaders of Reserve Officers Association	3/23/95 - 6/1/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Herman	
Ceremony to Honor the Boston University NCAA Champions	4/5/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin	2
Sperling Breakfast or Lunch	4/10/95 - 5/31/95	White House, East Room Washington, DC	McCurry	1
Dinner to thank \$25,000 The White House Endowment Fund	5/15/95 - 12/31/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Folger, Nanc	
Arkansas Day	5/22/95 - 5/30/95	Washington, DC, South Lawn Washington, DC	Hernreich	
Meeting with UCLA Basketball and Women's UCONN	6/2/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Herman	
Meeting with The San Francisco 49ers	6/7/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Washington, DC	Herman	1
Faces of Hope Reunion	6/9/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Gearan	
Farewell to General and Mrs. Carl Mundy and their family	6/28/95 - 7/3/95	The Oval Office, Washington, DC	Sullivan	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Bachrach Photo	7/13/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Gergen	
Photo op With Girls Nation	7/20/95 - 7/21/95	White House, Rose Garden Washington, DC	Herman	
<u>Option</u>				
Starlight Foundation Martin Harriman	12/30/95 -	White House or Mt. Pleasant, NY, Mt. Pleasant, NY	McCarthy	
✓ Virginia Kelly's Authors and Editor	12/30/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Hernreich	
National Geographic Maps	12/30/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Rex Scouten	
One Residence Staff Departure	12/30/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Gary Walters	
Williams Perkins Photo op	12/30/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Rex Scouten	
<u>Pending</u>				
Interview with NPR, National Public Radio	3/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	1
Interview with Scripps Howard News Service Editors	3/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	2
Interview With Good Housekeeping	7/1/95 - 7/30/95	White House, Washington, DC	McCurry	
White House Staff Picnic	7/15/95 - 8/15/95	White House, South Lawn Washington, DC	Sosnik	
Speech to the ABA Annual Meeting for 1995	8/4/95 - 8/8/95	Chicago, Chicago, IL	Mikva	
Host an Internet Town Hall	1/1/96 - 10/31/96	TBD, tbd,	Podesta	
<u>Regret</u>				
RUN LA	3/4/94 - 12/31/95	Los Angeles, CA, Los Angeles, CA	Baggett	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
Interview with Columnist Cal Thomas	2/8/95 - 12/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	McLarty
Sports Illustrated	3/16/95 - 5/31/95	South Hampton, South Hampton, NY	Gearan
Host BBQ & Open House For Families of Past Presidents	3/21/95 - 5/31/95	Washington, DC, South Lawn Washington, DC	Gearan
Graduation Address at the US Coast Guard Academy	5/24/95 -	US Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT	Sullivan, Al
Drop By Chicago Tribune's New DC Media Center	5/24/95 -	1325 G ST. NW #200, Washington, DC	McCurry
Change of Command Ceremony	6/9/95 -	Quantico, Washington, DC	Mikva
Attend U.S. Army Special Forces Assoc. Formation	6/21/95 - 6/21/95	TBD, Las Vegas, NV	Torkelson
Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Council	6/22/95 -	White House, Roosevelt Room Washington, DC	Herman
Attend the Grand Opening Ceremonies of the Lincoln	9/1/95 - 9/30/95	Ft. Wayne Indiana, Ft. Wayne, IN	Hale
American Association of Port Authorities	10/16/95 - 10/20/95	New Orleans, New Orleans, LA	McLarty
Maya Angelou Photo	12/30/95 -	The White House, Washington, DC	Hale
<u>Regret w/Surrogate</u>			
Commencement Speech at University of Minnesota	6/11/95 -	Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis, MN, MN	Torkelson, J

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Political				
<u>Accepted</u>				
Senate Prayer Breakfast	11/17/94 - 12/30/95	Capitol Hill, Washington, DC	Griffin	1
House Prayer Breakfast	11/17/94 - 12/30/95	The Capitol Hill, Washington, DC	Griffin	1
Princeton Men and Women's Lacrosse	2/1/95 - 12/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Griffin	3
Request for One Hour of Office Time a Week on NH and	3/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Gearan	
Presentation by Laura Quinn	3/7/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Ickes	2
Meeting on How To Deal with Base Voters	3/20/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Ickes	1
Democratic Governors (CO, VT, IN, former TN, MO)	4/6/95 - 5/30/95	White House, Residence Washington, DC	Hale	
Review DNC Budget and Schedule for the Re-Elect	4/17/95 - 5/31/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Ickes	
Private Dinner and Movie for Democratic Governors &	4/28/95 - 6/6/95	White House, Washington, DC	Ickes	
Meeting with The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO	5/24/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Ickes	1
Coffee 6 With Leaders in Individual States	5/26/95 -	Washington, Dc, Washington, DC	Ickes	
Phone Interview with Lebanon Valley News	6/9/95 -	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	McCurry	
DSCC Dinner for John Kerry	6/11/95 -	TBD, Boston, MA	Sosnik	
Fundraiser Event for Senator John Kerry	6/11/95 -	Boston, MA, Boston, MA	Ickes	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
Dartmouth Commencement	6/11/95 -	Dartmouth, Hanover, NH	Ickes
Teleconference to 63rd Annual Conference of Mayors in Miami	6/19/95 - 6/20/95	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin
Annual Congressional Picnic	6/20/95 -	White House, South Lawn Washington, DC	Griffin
Picnic for the Press	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	White House, Rose Garden Washington, DC	McCurry
NGA Summer Meeting	7/30/95 - 7/31/95	Burlington, VT, Burlington, VT	Hale
DSCC Annual Fall Dinner	11/1/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik

New

Liberal Party Dinner in New York	10/24/95 -	Sheraton New York, New York, NY	Ickes
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Pending

Meeting with the Senate Democrats up in 1996	1/10/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin	1
Meeting with the House members from the West	3/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, East Room Washington, DC	Griffin	1
Meeting with House Members from The South East	3/3/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin	1
Meeting with House members from the Midwest	3/3/95 - 5/31/95	White House, East Room Washington, DC	Griffin	1
Roundtable Radio Interviews w/ NH, VT and ME Radio	3/12/95 - 5/31/95	White House, tbd Washington, DC	McCurry	
Participate in Business Leadership Forum Reception	3/15/95 - 5/31/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Sosnik	
1996 Polling Meeting	3/28/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Ickes	1

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
 Washington Post Ed Board	4/10/95 - 5/31/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	McCurry	
Lunch with Senator Packwood and Senator Moynihan	4/22/95 - 5/31/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Emanuel	
 Sports Illustrated (Modified)	4/28/95 - 5/30/95	TBD by POTUS, TBD by POTUS,	Gearan	
 Meeting with 10-20 Democratic Mayors before Re-elect	5/20/95 - 6/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Hale	
Host 3-4 Receptions for Democratic Legis. and Cnty.	6/1/95 - 6/30/95	White House, Washington, DC	Hale	1
Photo Op w/ Presidents of Coalition of Bar Assoc. of Color	6/2/95 - 6/3/95	White House, Washington, DC	Mikva	
Meeting with a Cross-Section of State and Local Officials	6/15/95 - 7/30/95	The White House, Washington, DC	Hale	
Florida Day	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Sosnik	
 Drop-by the Annual House Gym Dinner	8/2/95 -	Longworth Building, Washington, DC	Griffin	
DNC Women's Leadership Forum	9/21/95 - 10/13/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik	
Address Convention of Transportation Trades Dept.	9/27/95 - 9/28/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Sosnik	
Immigrant Wall of Honor	10/1/95 - 10/31/95	Ellis Island, Ellis Island, NY	McLarty	
DCCC Reception	10/1/95 - 10/31/95	White House, TBD Washington, DC	Sosnik	
Keynote Address at the opening of the Dodd Research	10/15/95 -	Connecticut, Connecticut, CT	Griffin	1
National Jewish Democratic Council	10/24/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Ickes	2
DSCC Dinner In New York	11/1/95 - 11/30/95	TBD, New York, NY	Sosnik	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
<u>Regret</u>			
College Democrats Fundraiser	4/1/95 - 5/31/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Herman
Iowa Press	4/1/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Oval Office Washington, DC	Gearan
Coffee With Women's Leadership Forum	4/1/95 - 5/31/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Ickes
Photo op with Capital University Women's Basketball	4/5/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin
Lobbying Reform Event	4/16/95 - 5/30/95	University of Wisconsin at Madis Washington, DC	Rasco
Briefing for Appointees	4/26/95 - 6/2/95	450 OEOB, Washington, DC	Higgins
Tom Foley Institute	5/17/95 - 5/25/95	Loews L'Enfant, Washington, DC	Griffin
Minnesota Legislature	5/19/95 - 6/30/95	State Capitol, St. Paul, MN	Hale
World Jewish Congress Dinner	6/1/95 - 6/30/95	New York City, New York City, NY	McLarty
28 { DNC Trustee Dinner	6/1/95 - 6/30/95	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Sosnik
29 { DSCC Dinner for Harkin and Rockefeller	6/6/95 - 6/7/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
{ DSCC Dinner in Honor of Harkin and Rockefeller	7/11/95 -	Washington, DC, Washington, DC	Sosnik
{ Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	8/25/95 -	TBD, San Antonio, TX	Herman
DCCC Los Angeles	9/1/95 - 9/30/95	TBD, Los Angeles, CA	Sosnik
DCCC New York	9/1/95 - 9/30/95	TBD, New York, NY	Sosnik

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor	
Speak to United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	9/25/95 - 9/29/95	Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NE	Sosnik	
Honorary Degree from Yeshiva University	12/3/95 -	Waldorf Astoria, New York, NY	Sosnik	
<u>Regret w/Surrogate</u>				
Photo op for UVA Soccer Team, The Cavaliers	2/1/95 - 12/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Griffin	2
✓ Speech to Service Employees International Union	5/24/95 -	Hyatt Regency, Washington, DC	Sosnik	
1995 National Convention of the College Democrats of	6/23/95 - 6/27/95	Holiday Inn Capitol Hill, Washington, DC	Herman	
National Association of Latino Elected Officials	6/24/95 -	Convention Center, Austin, TX	Herman	2
Convention Merger for Garment Workers and	6/29/95 -	Miami Beach, FL, Miami Beach, FL	Ickes	2
NAACP Annual Convention	7/10/95 - 7/13/95	Convention Center, Minneapolis, MN	Herman	

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
Re-elect			
<u>Accepted</u>			
Coffee with 1996 Supporters (D)	5/26/95 -	White House', Washington, DC	Sosnik
Lunch with the DNC Finance Board	5/30/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Coffee with DNC Trustees (b)	6/7/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Re-Elect Finance Committee Reception	6/19/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Coffee with DNC Trustees (c)	6/21/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Fundraising Dinner in New Jersey	6/22/95 -	New Jersey, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Arkansas Fundraiser Lunch	6/23/95 -	, Little Rock, AR	Sosnik
DNC Gala	6/28/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Chicago Reception	6/29/95 -	TBD, Chicago, IL	Sosnik
Chicago Fundraiser Dinner	6/29/95 -	TBD, Chicago, IL	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #1	7/13/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DNC Council Dinner	7/20/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #2	7/25/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #3	8/2/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
Miami Fundraiser	9/18/95 -	TBD, Miami, FL	Sosnik
Philadelphia Fundraiser	9/19/95 -	TBD, Philadelphia, PA	Sosnik
Los Angeles Dinner	9/20/95 -	TBD, Los Angeles, CA	Sosnik
Fundraising Lunch	9/20/95 -	, San Francisco, CA	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #5	9/28/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #6	11/30/95 -	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
<u>New</u>			
DNC Council Dinner for New Yorkers in DC	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	, Washington, DC	Sosnick
DSCC dinner for Harkin and Rockefeller	8/1/95 - 10/31/95	, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Fundraiser Lunch in Mephis	10/1/95 - 10/31/95	, Memphis, TN	Sosnik
<u>Pending</u>			
San Francisco Dinner with DNC Trustees	6/26/95 -	TBD, San Francisco, CA	Sosnik
Reception for Florida Day	7/20/95 -	White House, Washington, DC	Sosnik
Hispanic Dinner	9/1/95 - 9/30/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #4	9/1/95 - 9/30/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnick
New York Fundraiser	10/1/95 - 10/31/95	Tbd, New York, NY	Sosnik

Event	Date(s)	Location	Sponsor
Boston Fundraiser	10/16/95 -	TBD, Boston, MA	Sosnik
Pittsburgh Fundraiser	10/17/95 -	TBD, Pittsburgh, PA	Sosnik
Fundraiser in St. Louis	11/14/95 -	TBD, St. Louis, MO	Sosnik
Detroit Fundraiser	11/14/95 -	TBD, Detroit, MI	Sosnik
DC Re-Elect Dinner #7	12/1/95 - 12/31/95	TBD, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DSCC Fundraiser in Florida	12/1/95 - 12/31/95	TBD, TBD, FL	Sosnik
<u>Regret</u>			
2 ② Coffee with DNC Trustees (a)	5/18/95 - 5/31/95	White House, Washington, DC	Sosnik
DNC Council Reception in Denver	5/30/95 -	, Denver, CO	Sosnik
DNC Council Dinner in New York	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	TBD, New York, NY	Sosnik
Memphis DNC Council Dinner	7/1/95 - 7/31/95	TBD, Memphis, TN	Sosnik
Re-Election Brunch in Jacksonville	9/3/95 -	TBD, Jacksonville, FL	Sosnik
Fundraising Lunch in Memphis	9/18/95 -	TBD, Memphis, TN	Sosnik

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Todd Stern to POTUS re: [Fundraiser] (5 pages)	05/26/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5953

FOLDER TITLE:

May 28-31, 1995 [2]

2018-0662-S

rs3127

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Laura
sum re this

James Moore
784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
March 1, 1995

Plam / Jm
James Moore
Jm

Mr. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

Dear Bill:

It was great fun to join you at the Georgetown game the other evening. Your presence certainly seems to have inspired the team to the performance of the year. The discussion later was most interesting and, as usual, refreshingly frank. I have always thought that a primary role of old friends was to tell it like they see it. In that vein, I would like to follow up on a comment you made about the direct lending program to post high school students.

My nine months on Sallie Mae's Board have given me a perspective of both sides of this complex subject. It is increasingly clear that direct lending, while reasonably successful in its own right, has also caused the student loan industry to react in positive ways. The guarantors and secondary markets are working feverishly to reduce paperwork, create a fully compatible software interface between servicer systems, come up with competitive deferred payment terms and achieve the "excellent servicer" designation as defined under the legislation. All of the above demonstrates dramatically the positive effects of competition.

However, recently a number of actions have been taken by the Department of Education have alarmed me greatly and could rebound to the significant detriment of the Administration. In their zeal to successfully fulfill your mandate it appears that the Department is using its regulatory powers to directly hinder its competition, i.e., the established secondary market and Sallie Mae. If these actions become widely known, the Wall Street Journal and Republican congressional members would have a field day. In particular at least one of Education's recent actions (outlined below) is also in direct opposition to long standing SEC, Federal Reserve and Treasury policy.

Securitization is key to Sallie Mae's privatization plans. In January, Education unilaterally informed Sallie Mae that the sale of student loans to a trust for the purposes of securitization would in no way relieve Sallie Mae of its obligation to pay the 30 basis points per annum fee imposed as part of the 1993 budget. This position directly conflicts with established practice of the \$85 billion per annum asset backed market. Its assertion puts Education into the middle of a potential legal and accounting firestorm the scope of which I am sure they don't understand. It is symbolic, however, of their change of stance from regulator/facilitator to competitor. This subject, asset backed securitization, does happen to be my particular area of arcane expertise. My firm manages the placement of about \$2.5 billion of these securities each year. While we do not handle student loans as such, the objection raised here by the Department is completely wrong headed from both a legally and accounting point of view. I do believe your strong support for higher education is one of the Administration's great strengths. It would be an enormous shame if these efforts were obscured by Education's recent ill conceived actions.

Sincerely,

Bert Wicks

Sallie
Mae
Board

X/

**WILLIAM K. DIVERS
1923 E. JOYCE ST., APT. 310
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72703**

May 17, 1995

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your letter of March 2, and especially for your hand-written note "It's a fascinating idea." You will remember my plan was a transfer tax on each share of stock bought and sold (.50 cents a share on the seller and .50 cents on the buyer) which would raise \$500,000,000 per day. The proceeds would be used exclusively for payment of interest on or principal of direct obligations of the Federal Government, notes and bonds, and would retire the federal debt in less than 10 years. The tax would be temporary and would expire when the federal government debt now outstanding was paid.

By paying off the interest on the debt, you can remove that item from the budget, which will release some other money for items you and I want to see continued in the 1996 budget. May I suggest a course of action?

1. Have my arithmetic checked - if it is wrong, forget my plan.
2. If the arithmetic is okay, see what can be done with the new money in relieving the budget crunch - for example, by shifting money now used for interest on the debt to school lunches and education, elderly pensions and medicine, etc. Also, make it clear that you are proposing much more than balancing the budget; you are also paying off the federal debt and the two items must be considered together in your plan. In other words, it is not just a new tax to balance the budget, rather it is a new tax to pay off the federal debt and make the budget balance easier.
3. Confront the republicans and the public by saying "With one temporary tax you can carry on the essential functions of government and gradually pay our debts." Of course, application of proceeds of the tax would permit balancing the budget without strangling its current operations. I would not object to elimination or reduction of government operations. However, the people did not vote on eliminating government. They really voted on balancing the budget, which we will do.

Remember, in my letter of February 16th, I listed as additional advantages:

1. We would not pass the enormous federal debt on to our children and grandchildren,
2. The legislation should strengthen the dollar relative to other currencies,
3. The plan should show financial leadership to the world,
4. It would gradually make more money available for private investment,

5. Paying off the debt and balancing the budget should be most beneficial to the individuals and companies that would gradually receive the most tax relief, and

6. It would put families ahead of dollars.

One more thing, don't tamper with the formula. It is reasonable, easy to explain and to calculate. If you try to make a scale or incorporate exceptions, you may defeat the whole idea. I would rather explain the advantages to everyone.

Ultimately, a majority of democrats and republicans will come to the conclusion that raising additional revenue will be necessary as well as cutting spending.

As I said in my previous letter, I voted for you and I think you are doing a good job. I would be glad to pay my expenses for a trip to Washington to discuss my plan with your staff, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, the Bureau of the Budget, the Democratic National Committee, the republicans or others.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William K. Divers".

William K. Divers

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

Re

Leave
see me in 10 min
with reform

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1995

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/30

*Another living
GDP?
Nunda Oshun*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA
MELANNE VERVEER
JIM DORSKIND

SUBJECT: 1995 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

As you will recall, we have reinstituted the custom of announcing the winners of the Presidential Medal of Freedom on or about July 4th, as envisioned by President Kennedy's Executive Order. If you approve, Billy has tentatively scheduled July 5th for an award ceremony.

As we considered the various candidates, we looked for a unifying theme that would tie the awards together. What emerged was the theme of America's richness. We believe that the following people have contributed their time and talent toward the betterment of our communities and our nation, and they have done so in a wide variety of ways. The candidates we are forwarding for your consideration, several of whom you have already expressed an interest in honoring, come from all walks of life, and have had distinguished careers in government, private industry, academia, and the media.

I. Candidates you have already approved and whose selection has been announced

Gaylord Nelson. This former Wisconsin State Legislator, Governor, and U.S. Senator has proven to be one of the most fervent and effective environmentalists in American government. As the creator of Earth Day, Nelson has encouraged Americans to learn more about our natural resources and to take greater responsibility for the planet's well-being.

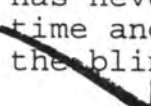
Walter Reuther. A tool- and diemaker by trade, he was one of the preeminent leaders of the modern labor movement until his death in a plane crash in 1970. He helped to unionize the automobile industry, and served as president of the United Auto Workers for nearly 25 years. An outspoken advocate for the rights of America's working men and women, Reuther struggled tirelessly against communism, corruption, and racism throughout his life.

II. Candidates in whom you have already indicated an interest

John Hope Franklin. His profound academic work has shed important light on the history of the South and on the roles that African Americans have played throughout our nation's development. He is widely respected for his boldness as a historian and his faith in diversity as one of America's greatest assets.

 ☒ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

Lew Wasserman. A legendary Hollywood studio executive, he has helped to build our entertainment industry into the world leader it is today. Despite his tremendous personal success, he has never forgotten our neediest citizens, and has donated his time and resources generously to many causes, particularly for the blind and visually impaired.

 ☐ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

III. Other candidates for the Presidential Medal of Freedom

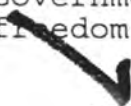
 **Peggy Charren.** Sitting down one afternoon to watch television with her daughter, Charren was disappointed to find nothing but commercials and violent cartoons. She has spent the past 27 years fighting to improve the quality of what children see in the media, founding and leading Action for Children's Television and championing public broadcasting legislation as it is debated by the Congress.

☐ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

Joan Ganz Cooney. The creator and longtime leader of the Children's Television Workshop, she has consistently struggled to ensure high-quality, even-handed programming in public broadcasting. Her brainchild, "Sesame Street," remains the standard for educational television around the world, and has helped to produce a generation of Americans who embrace the values of tolerance, cooperation, and compassion.

☐ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

Leon Higginbotham, Jr. This highly respected African-American judge and historian has worked tirelessly to advance the needs of those who have long been denied access to the American Dream. Whether serving his country as a judge on the Third Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals, a passionate civil rights attorney, or an inspirational professor at the Kennedy School of Government, he has compelled our nation to honor its promises of freedom and equality.

 ☐ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

C. Everett Koop. President Reagan's appointee for Surgeon General consistently distinguished himself by prioritizing sound medical advice over his own ideological views. Through his frank and sober pronouncements on such subjects as teen pregnancy, AIDS prevention, and tobacco use, he may have won a few enemies, but he earned the respect and eternal gratitude of all who wish to create a healthier America.

☒ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

Margaret Chase Smith. Elected to fill her husband's congressional seat upon his death in 1940, Smith proved to be an extremely effective and independent voice for nine years in the Congress and twenty-four years in the Senate. Occasionally dissenting with her fellow Republicans, she was a frequent supporter of the domestic policies of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and won bipartisan praise for her 1950 "Declaration of Conscience" speech chastising the red-baiting efforts of Senator Joseph McCarthy. (You should be aware that Ms. Smith, who is 97, had a massive stroke this past Sunday and remains in a coma.)

☒ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

William Velasquez. Throughout a short but remarkable life, Willie Velasquez, a veteran of Cesar Chavez' farm worker movement of the 1960's, devoted himself to the empowerment of the Hispanic voter. From his founding of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project in 1974 until his death from cancer in 1988, he helped to increase Hispanic voter registration dramatically and to nearly double the number of Latino elected officials.

☐ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Discuss

This was in 2004 to give award to deceased Hispanic leader - how many cancer - is there a living person who's to receive?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/30

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a memo from George and Secretary Riley on options for addressing the religion/school prayer issue before your June 21 White House Conference. George and Sec. Riley are concerned that the Conference could be dominated by these issues unless the Administration clarifies its position in advance. Five options for doing so are discussed:

(i) Announcing your position on religion and schools, making clear what the First Amendment does permit; (ii) proposing legislation to amend the Equal Access Act; (iii) alternatively, issue a Presidential directive on religious expression in schools; (iv) include in proposed legislation a provision on expression at graduation ceremonies; (v) alternatively, reiterate your view on what the First Amendment allows with regard to graduation ceremonies.

George, Sec. Riley and Bill Galston asked that you get this memo this weekend. Leon is out of town. Harold has cleared it.

Todd Stern

Handwritten notes:
We need a meeting on this and on 6/21 - need a meeting from June 1 Galston on 6/21 - 11:00 AM (H)

Handwritten signature:
[Signature]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 26, 1995

95 MAY 27 10:31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:

HAROLD ICKES

FROM:

THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

SUBJECT:

OPTIONS FOR ADDRESSING RELIGION/SCHOOL PRAYER

ISSUES

1. Should you set forth your position on religion/school prayer issues before the June 21 White House conference (tentatively titled Healing, Civility and Common Good)?
2. As part of this or any future effort, should the Administration propose legislation addressing religious expression in schools?

BACKGROUND

We believe you now have a window of opportunity to position yourself on the issues of religious expression and school prayer. While we believe your personal entry into this debate should proceed with extreme caution, the next several weeks may be the best opportunity for you to influence the debate in a manner that does not appear either overtly political or simply responsive to Republican proposals. We are also concerned that the June 21 conference on healing, civility and common good could be dominated -- in terms of discussion and press coverage -- by religion and school prayer issues unless the Administration clarifies its position on those issues before the event.

The Office of Legal Counsel at the Justice Department has completed a draft, begun last year, of legislation that would clarify the extent to which the First Amendment already permits religious expression in schools. (As you know, a broad spectrum of religious groups has recognized the extent to which such expression is permitted.) The draft legislation is in the form of proposed amendments to the Equal Access Act, a statute designed to guarantee student religious groups the same right of access to public school facilities as is enjoyed by other comparable student groups. The draft legislation is described in detail in the attached memorandum from Walter Dellinger. Among other things, the legislation would permit elementary and secondary schools to provide a neutral "moment of silence" for personal contemplation by students.

As you will see, the current draft legislative proposal does not address religious expression at graduation ceremonies or other school events. You have previously criticized

What's the significance in this
→ ending ceremony Congress w/ a prayer?
Having a Student Chaplain?

the Supreme Court's holding in Lee v. Weisman (1992) that the Establishment Clause prohibits school officials from determining that prayer will be included in a graduation ceremony. Although the lower courts have been divided on the question of whether student-initiated prayer is similarly prohibited at a graduation ceremony, the Justice Department has concluded that the principles underlying Weisman would similarly prohibit student-initiated prayer. Walter Dellinger's attached memorandum does, however, discuss a possible amendment to the Equal Access Act that would expressly authorize a neutral moment of silence at graduation ceremonies and other school events.

OPTIONS

1. **Announce your position on school prayer prior to the June 21 conference.**

In one or more speeches, you could articulate the broad themes that flow from your long-held views, including: religion and religious institutions are central to the history of this nation and to our future; religion draws our communities together, and helps us heal together in times of tragedy; for most Americans, religion is the primary source of values and personal morality. Nothing in the current debate, however, justifies tampering, for the first time in over 200 years, with the First Amendment and the core principles upon which this nation was founded. The First Amendment embodies a careful balance that protects all forms of religious expression as long as the government is not sponsoring religion and people are not compelled or coerced to participate.

You could also reiterate your concern about incidents where school teachers or administrators believe -- incorrectly -- that our schools must be religion-free. You might announce that you have instructed Secretary Riley and the Attorney General to undertake an initiative to inform school administrators, teachers and parents about the extent to which religious expression in schools is permitted under current law.

Pros: Regain the initiative and present an alternative to the Christian Coalition; establish yourself as the true defender of the Constitution and the protection it affords religion; support government and private initiatives to educate school officials about the extent to which the First Amendment already permits religious expression in schools; reduce likelihood that religion and prayer issues will dominate the scheduled June 21 conference.

Cons: Might be perceived as politically-motivated reaction to Christian Coalition.

2. **Propose legislation addressing religious expression in schools.**

The attached Dellinger memorandum sets forth a series of possible amendments to the Equal Access Act. We believe that any such legislation should be proposed only after you have articulated a set of general principles that define your position.

Pros: A clear alternative to a Constitutional amendment; a concrete step that demonstrates your commitment to religious expression; could clarify the extent

to which the First Amendment currently permits religious expression in schools; might be attractive to moderate Republicans; gives Members of Congress something to vote for.

Cons: Will not satisfy supporters of Constitutional amendment, and may not be of much interest to others; legitimizes Congress as the forum for addressing religion/prayer issues; could be characterized as a mere political gimmick; proposing legislation now would limit our ability to solicit sponsorship from Members of Congress at a later time when such sponsorship might be attractive to them.

3. Issue a Presidential directive on religious expression in schools.

If you choose not to propose legislation at this time, you could direct -- by means of a memorandum or, if appropriate, an executive order -- that the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General utilize the existing Equal Access Act and more general constitutional principles to seek the fullest possible, non-discriminatory access for religious expression in public schools. You could direct the Secretary of Education to distribute widely an explanation of the extent to which the First Amendment currently permits religious expression in public schools. You could also direct the filing of amicus briefs, where appropriate, to support moments of silence during the school day and at school-sponsored activities such as graduation ceremonies; access for religious groups to public address systems; and other activities beyond those expressly covered in the existing Equal Access Act.

Issuing a directive in the coming weeks would not preclude the opportunity to propose legislation in the future.

Pros: A way to demonstrate leadership; you maintain control and do not have to submit proposals to a Republican Congress; less controversial than legislation; allows the possibility that legislation could be introduced on a bipartisan basis at a later time.

Cons: Not as strong as legislation, particularly as an alternative to Constitutional amendment; does not give Members of Congress an alternative to vote for.

4. Legislation to address religious expression related to graduation ceremonies.

✓ As noted above, it is the view of the Justice Department that the Supreme Court's analysis in Weisman would prohibit both school-sponsored and student-initiated prayer at graduation ceremonies -- although the Supreme Court has not yet addressed the issue of student-initiated prayer and the lower courts are divided on that subject.

One option would be an amendment to the Equal Access Act to clarify that a neutral moment of silence would be permissible at graduation ceremonies, sporting events or

other extra-curricular events. Legislation might also clarify that "equal access" applies to privately-sponsored baccalaureate services or other graduation-related ceremonies.

Pros: You would be taking a step, permitted by the First Amendment, to promote religious expression in connection with graduations and school events.

Cons: Would not permit prayer at ceremonies, and could appear to legitimize efforts to amend the Constitution; could become an invitation for schools or students to circumvent Weisman.

5. **Make a statement on religious expression at graduation ceremonies.**

As another alternative to legislation, you could reiterate your view that the First Amend-ment does permit some religious expression at graduation ceremonies and other school events. You could explain that while you disagree with Weisman, you do not believe it is appropriate to tamper with the First Amendment. You could then explain that you are prepared to continue to advocate your views, with the hope that the Supreme Court will ultimately correct or narrow its Weisman holding. You might call upon the Supreme Court to lend clarity to this area as appropriate cases arise, or state that the Administration will look for suitable cases in which to intervene on "unsettled" issues. **We believe it is critical that any such statements be coordinated with, and reviewed in advance by, the Education Department and the Justice Department, including the Solicitor General.**

Pros: An opportunity to reiterate and pursue your longstanding views on this issue.

Cons: Your appointees to the Supreme Court are understood to have views consistent with the Weisman majority; creates unnecessary conflict with the Supreme Court, which could undercut the strategy of supporting the First Amendment; problematic to call for Court action outside the context of a particular case.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Option 1: Announcing your position before the June 21 conference

It is our recommendation that you present your position on religious expression and school prayer prior to the June 21 conference. A commencement address at an appropriate institution might be a particularly fitting platform. Such an address might also be presented to the National Youth Summit on June 6.

Announce before June 21 _____

Do not announce before June 21 _____

Discuss _____

Option 2: Proposed legislation to amend Equal Access Act

We believe that if the Administration is to have a key role in the upcoming debate about a Constitutional amendment, it is critical for the Administration to take a leadership position before a Constitutional amendment is formally introduced. Secretary Riley supports the proposed Equal Access Act legislation set forth in the attached memorandum from Walter Dellinger and believes that proposing such legislation would allow the Administration to take a leadership role. The White House staff working on these issues, while concerned about the risks inherent in a legislative strategy -- including the possibility that such legislation could be unattractive both to Constitutional amendment supporters and to advocates of church/state separation -- generally concurs with Secretary Riley's views. We all recommend that any legislative proposal be introduced only after you have articulated the general principles that define your position. We also feel strongly that if you choose to pursue a legislative alternative, the Administration should first consult on specifics with appropriate representatives of the religious community.

Propose legislation before June 21	_____
Consider legislation later	_____
Do not propose legislation	_____
Discuss	_____

Option 3: Presidential directive on religious expression in schools.

If you do not pursue legislation at this time, we believe a Presidential directive could establish your leadership role and help clarify the extent to which current law permits religious expression in schools. Such a directive could demonstrate the Administration's commitment to support the full Constitutional protection accorded religious expression. The directive could also initiate a national effort to inform teachers, parents and community leaders of the broad protection afforded by the First Amendment. Secretary Riley notes that this alternative allows you to take the initiative but avoid subjecting your proposals to a Republican Congress.

Prepare Presidential directive before June 21	_____
Do not pursue Presidential directive	_____
Discuss	_____

Option 4: Proposed legislation on expression at graduation ceremonies

We recommend that any amendments to the Equal Access Act include a provision recognizing that neutral moments of silence are appropriate at graduation ceremonies and perhaps at other school events.

Include Equal Access amendment on graduation ceremonies _____

Do not include amendment on graduation ceremonies _____

Discuss _____

Option 5: Statement on religious expression at graduation ceremonies

As another alternative to legislation, you could reiterate your view that the First Amendment permits religious expression at graduation ceremonies and other school events. You could affirm your commitment to pursue this view in the courts. We believe it is critical to consult with the Justice Department and the Education Department before making any public statements in this regard.

Pursue a statement on graduation ceremonies _____

Do not pursue a statement on graduation ceremonies _____

Discuss _____



U. S. Department of Justice

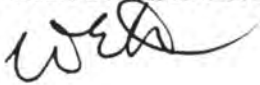
Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

May 26, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Walter Dellinger 

Re: School Prayer Legislation

In the near future, there will be major efforts in Congress to propose a constitutional amendment permitting a broad range of religious activities in the public schools. As an alternative to amending the Constitution, the Administration could propose legislation, drafted by the Office of Legal Counsel, that would amend the Equal Access Act (i) to provide for a moment of silence, and (ii) to provide additional protection for student religious expression. We also consider below whether some religious observance might be made part of high school graduations.

I.

The Equal Access Act, passed in 1984, guarantees student religious groups at public secondary schools the same right of access to school facilities as is enjoyed by other comparable student groups: a school that generally allows student extracurricular clubs to meet on its premises may not refuse access to student religious groups. The proposed legislation would extend the Act to cover moments of silence, as well:

- Both elementary and secondary schools may provide for a moment of silence. Schools themselves must remain neutral and may not attempt to influence the form of student contemplation.

The proposed amendments also would expand and clarify the protection now afforded student-initiated religious expression as follows:

- Students are permitted to engage in private prayer and religious discussion during noninstructional time to the same extent as they are permitted to engage in other comparable activities.
- Student-initiated distribution of literature is protected against discrimination based on the religious content of the literature.

- The "equal access" guaranteed by the Act includes access to the means of publicizing meetings, as by use of a school's public address system.
- Protected student meetings may include prayer and worship exercises, and may be held during free periods, as well as before or after the school day.

By making these additions to the Equal Access Act, we would be reaffirming and bringing to renewed public attention the important principle that students may indeed pray in public schools, and that they may do so in a collective or communal fashion, with groups of students giving full expression to their own religious beliefs by joining with others on a voluntary, student-initiated basis at school. Sponsoring this legislation would make clear our strong belief that public schools should not be hostile to religion.

Attached to this memorandum are draft legislation, accompanied by a copy of the current Equal Access Act, and a more complete summary of the proposed amendments to the Act.

II.

We understand that you would be interested in exploring whether communities may in some manner include prayer at high school graduations. As you know, the Supreme Court held in Lee v. Weisman (1992) that the Establishment Clause prohibits school officials from determining that prayer will be included in a graduation ceremony. It is most unlikely that the Supreme Court as currently constituted would reconsider Weisman. As a result, legislation allowing for official graduation prayer is not possible. Moreover, although one of the circuit courts that has considered the question has ruled otherwise, we believe that the principles of Weisman apply to "student-initiated" graduation prayer, as well. The fact that school officials themselves are involved, at a minimum, by delegating the prayer decision to a collective student referendum in our view makes such prayers sufficiently "official" that they violate the Establishment Clause under the Weisman analysis.

At the same time, we believe that it is permissible for a community to provide a moment of silence at a graduation, offering students and their families an opportunity to engage in personal prayer if they so choose. As with a moment of silence in the classroom, the Establishment Clause requires that a moment of silence at graduation be implemented in a truly neutral manner, with school or other government officials conveying neither endorsement nor disparagement of prayer or religion. To achieve this result, our statutory language on a moment of silence might be modified to read as follows:

Any public elementary or secondary school receiving Federal financial assistance may provide for the observance of a short period of silent and personal contemplation or introspection during the school day or at a graduation ceremony or any other school-sponsored event.

Minor adjustments to the remainder of the statutory language would be made to accommodate this change.

We also have considered other options for allowing religious recognition in conjunction with graduation. We have looked for guidance to a recent "Joint Statement of Current Law" regarding religion in the public schools, drafted and endorsed by groups ranging from the Christian Legal Society and the National Association of Evangelicals to the American Civil Liberties Union and People for the American Way. While acknowledging that "[s]chool officials may not mandate or organize prayer at graduation, nor may they organize a religious baccalaureate ceremony," those groups conclude that:

If the school generally rents out its facilities to private groups, it must rent them out on the same terms . . . to organizers of privately sponsored religious baccalaureate services, provided that the school does not extend preferential treatment to the baccalaureate ceremony and the school disclaims official endorsement of the program.

We agree that current law should be interpreted to permit privately sponsored religious baccalaureate services and, moreover, to permit such ceremonies to be held on school premises if the school generally is opened to privately sponsored events. To reflect this understanding, the Equal Access Act could be amended by expanding its definition of "meeting" to include baccalaureate or other graduation-related ceremonies. Specifically, a sentence like the following might be added to the Act's current definition:

A meeting may include a prayer service, Bible reading, or other worship or contemplative exercise, or a baccalaureate or other graduation-related ceremony.

This would guarantee equal access to school facilities for students who wish to organize and participate in baccalaureate ceremonies. Like other meetings, such ceremonies would be subject to the Act's general guidelines, among them provisions stating that meetings should be student-initiated and that "nonschool persons" should not direct, conduct or control meetings. (Though it might be possible to draft a different amendment that avoided application of these guidelines to baccalaureate ceremonies, such an amendment would mark a significant departure from the Act's current approach and might provoke questions or controversy regarding the Act.)

We do not believe that legislation concerning baccalaureate ceremonies necessarily is desirable. On the one hand, Weisman prevents us from going as far in authorizing prayers at the actual graduation service as some would desire; on the other, baccalaureate legislation may be perceived by some on the other side as an invitation to schools or students to circumvent Weisman's principles. If legislation covering graduation is deemed advisable, we think the "moment of silence" alternative is the better approach.

SUBCHAPTER VIII—EQUAL ACCESS

§ 4071. Denial of equal access prohibited

- (a) **Restriction of limited open forum on basis of religious, political, philosophical, or other speech content prohibited**

It shall be unlawful for any public secondary school which receives Federal financial assistance and which has a limited open forum to deny equal access or a fair opportunity to, or discriminate against, any students who wish to conduct a meeting within that limited open forum on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical, or other content of the speech at such meetings.

- (b) **"Limited open forum" defined**

A public secondary school has a limited open forum whenever such school grants an offering to or opportunity for one or more noncurriculum related student groups to meet on school premises during noninstructional time.

- (c) **Fair opportunity criteria**

Schools shall be deemed to offer a fair opportunity to students who wish to conduct a meeting within its limited open forum if such school uniformly provides that—

- (1) the meeting is voluntary and student-initiated;
- (2) there is no sponsorship of the meeting by the school, the government, or its agents or employees;
- (3) employees or agents of the school or government are present at religious meetings only in a nonparticipatory capacity;
- (4) the meeting does not materially and substantially interfere with the orderly conduct of educational activities within the school; and
- (5) nonschool persons may not direct, conduct, control, or regularly attend activities of student groups.

- (d) **Construction of subchapter with respect to certain rights**

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to authorize the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof—

- (1) to influence the form or content of any prayer or other religious activity;
- (2) to require any person to participate in prayer or other religious activity;
- (3) to expend public funds beyond the incidental cost of providing the space for student-initiated meetings;
- (4) to compel any school agent or employee to attend a school meeting if the content of the speech at the meeting is contrary to the beliefs of the agent or employee;
- (5) to sanction meetings that are otherwise unlawful;
- (6) to limit the rights of groups of students which are not of a specified numerical size; or
- (7) to abridge the constitutional rights of any person.

- (e) **Federal financial assistance to schools unaffected**

Notwithstanding the availability of any other remedy under the Constitution or the laws of the United States, nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to authorize the United States to deny or withhold Federal financial assistance to any school.

- (f) **Authority of schools with respect to order, discipline, well-being, and attendance concerns**

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to limit the authority of the school, its agents or employees, to maintain order and discipline on school premises, to protect the well-being of students and faculty, and to assure that attendance of students at meetings is voluntary.

(Pub. L. 98-377, title VIII, § 802, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1302.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 801 of title VIII of Pub. L. 98-377 provided that: "This title [enacting this subchapter] may be cited as 'The Equal Access Act'."

§ 4072. Definitions

As used in this subchapter—

(1) The term "secondary school" means a public school which provides secondary education as determined by State law.

(2) The term "sponsorship" includes the act of promoting, leading, or participating in a meeting. The assignment of a teacher, administrator, or other school employee to a meeting for custodial purposes does not constitute sponsorship of the meeting.

(3) The term "meeting" includes those activities of student groups which are permitted under a school's limited open forum and are not directly related to the school curriculum.

(4) The term "noninstructional time" means time set aside by the school before actual classroom instruction begins or after actual classroom instruction ends.

(Pub. L. 98-377, title VIII, § 803, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1303.)

§ 4073. Severability

If any provision of this subchapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is judicially determined to be invalid, the provisions of the remainder of the subchapter and the application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(Pub. L. 98-377, title VIII, § 804, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1304.)

§ 4074. Construction

The provisions of this subchapter shall supersede all other provisions of Federal law that are inconsistent with the provisions of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 98-377, title VIII, § 805, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1304.)

A BILL

To prevent discrimination against religious and other types of student speech and expression, and for other purposes.

SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES

Sec. 1. (a) **SHORT TITLE.**--This Act may be cited as the "Equal Access Act Amendments of 1995".

(b) **REFERENCES TO EQUAL ACCESS ACT.**--Except as otherwise specifically provided, wherever in this Act an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to or repeal of a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to that section or other provision of the Equal Access Act (20 U.S.C. 4071-4074).

FINDINGS

Sec. 2. The Congress finds that--

[Findings regarding current discrimination against students' personal religious speech and confusion on the part of school officials as to the requirements of the Establishment Clause would be advisable. In the absence of formal statutory findings, legislative history must reflect purpose to address perceived discrimination against religious speech in public schools.]

DENIAL OF EQUAL ACCESS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE PROHIBITED

Sec. 3. (a) **DENIAL OF EQUAL ACCESS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE PROHIBITED.**--Section 802 (20 U.S.C. 4071) is amended by striking paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) and adding in their place the following new paragraphs:

"(d) It shall be unlawful for any public secondary school which receives Federal financial assistance and which has a limited open forum for distribution of printed or other expressive material to deny equal access or a fair opportunity to, or discriminate against, any student who wishes to distribute material within that limited open forum on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical, or other content of the material in question.

"(e) For purposes of this section, a school has a limited open forum for distribution of printed or other expressive material if it grants students the opportunity for distribution on school premises during noninstructional time of material that is unrelated to the school curriculum or to school activities.

"(f) Schools shall be deemed to offer a fair opportunity to students who wish to distribute printed or other expressive material within its limited open forum for such distribution if such school uniformly provides that--

"(1) the distribution is student-initiated and the receipt of such material is voluntary;

"(2) there is no sponsorship of the distribution by the school, the government, or its agents or employees;

"(3) the distribution does not materially and substantially interfere with the orderly conduct of educational activities within the school, or undermine the school's basic educational mission; and

"(4) nonschool persons may not direct, conduct, control, or participate in the distribution.

"(g) Nothing in this section shall preclude a school from adopting reasonable time, place and manner restrictions that are applicable without regard to the content of the material being distributed."

(b) CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.--The Act is further amended--

(1) in section 802(a) (20 U.S.C. 4071(a)), by inserting after "limited open forum" the following: "for student meetings"; and

(2) in section 802(b) (20 U.S.C. 4071(b)), by inserting after "limited open forum" the following: "for student meetings"; and

(3) in section 803(2) (20 U.S.C. 4072(2)), by inserting after "participating in a meeting" and before the period the following: "or the distribution of literature".

DENIAL OF EQUAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ACTIVITY AND DISCUSSION BY STUDENTS PROHIBITED

Sec. 4. (a) The Equal Access Act is further amended by adding after section 802 the following new section:

"DENIAL OF EQUAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ACTIVITY AND DISCUSSION BY STUDENTS PROHIBITED

"Sec. 802A. (a) SILENT AND NONDISRUPTIVE ACTIVITY--It shall be unlawful for any public elementary or secondary school which receives Federal financial assistance to punish a student for, or otherwise prevent a student from, engaging in silent and nondisruptive activity during noninstructional time on the basis of the religious, political, or philosophical nature of such activity.

"(b) DISCUSSION AMONG STUDENTS--It shall be unlawful for any public elementary or secondary school which receives Federal financial assistance to punish a student for, or otherwise prevent a student from, engaging in nondisruptive discussion with other students who voluntarily participate in such discussion during noninstructional time on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical or other content of such discussion.

"(c) NEUTRAL MOMENT OF SILENCE--

"(1) Any public elementary or secondary school receiving Federal financial assistance may provide for the observance by its students of a short period of silent and personal contemplation or introspection during the school day.

"(2) If a school described in paragraph (1) provides for a short period of silent and personal contemplation, then the school may not:

"(i) punish a student for, or otherwise prevent a student from, using the period at his or her discretion to engage in the silent and personal contemplation or introspection of his or her choice; or

"(ii) direct, control, conduct, or otherwise seek to influence the form or content of silent and personal student contemplation or introspection."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.--Section 803(1) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 4072(1)) is amended by inserting at the end the following new sentence: "The term 'elementary school' means a public school which provides elementary education as determined by State law."

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBCHAPTER WITH RESPECT TO INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND SCHOOL AUTHORITY

Sec. 5. The Equal Access Act is further amended by adding after section 802A the following new section:

"CONSTRUCTION OF SUBCHAPTER WITH RESPECT TO INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND SCHOOL AUTHORITY

"Sec. 802B. (a) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to authorize the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof--

"(1) to influence the form or content of any prayer or other religious activity;

"(2) to require any person to participate in prayer or other religious activity;

"(3) to expend public funds beyond the incidental cost of providing the space for student-initiated meetings or distribution of literature;

"(4) to compel any school agent or employee to attend a school meeting if the content of the speech at the meeting is contrary to the beliefs of the agent or employee;

"(5) to sanction meetings or distributions of literature that are otherwise unlawful;

"(6) to limit the rights of groups of students which are not of a specified numerical size; or

"(7) to abridge the constitutional rights of any person.

"(b) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to limit the authority of the school, its agents or employees, to maintain order and discipline on school premises, to protect the well-being of students and faculty, to prohibit conduct inconsistent with the school's basic educational mission, and to assure that attendance of students at meetings and participation by students in any religious activity is voluntary."

EQUAL ACCESS TO MEANS OF PUBLICIZING MEETINGS

Sec. 6. Section 802(c) (20 U.S.C. 4071(c)) is amended by--

(1) in paragraph (4), striking "; and" and replacing it with a comma;

(2) in paragraph (5), striking the period and replacing it with a "; and"; and

(3) adding after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) students initiating meetings covered under this section are not denied access to means of publicizing their meetings on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical or other content of the speech at such meetings."

PRAYER SERVICES AND WORSHIP EXERCISES INCLUDED

Sec. 7. Section 803(3) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 4072(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "A meeting may include a prayer service, Bible reading, or other worship or contemplative exercise."

LUNCH-TIME AND RECESS MEETINGS INCLUDED

Sec. 8. Section 803(4) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 4072(4)) is amended by striking all that follows after "before actual classroom instruction begins" and inserting in its place the following: ", after actual classroom instruction ends, or between periods of actual classroom instruction."

REMEDIES

Sec. 9. The Equal Access Act is further amended by adding after section 805 (20 U.S.C. 4074) the following new section:

"JUDICIAL RELIEF

"Sec. 806. (a) **PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION**--Any person aggrieved by a violation of this subchapter may commence a civil action for appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, an action for injunctive relief or monetary damages. The United States district courts shall have jurisdiction of actions under this paragraph without regard to the amount in controversy.

"(b) **FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS UNAFFECTED**--Notwithstanding the availability of any other remedy under the Constitution or laws of the United States, nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to require or authorize the United States to deny or withhold Federal financial assistance to any school."

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

- **Purpose.** The express purpose of the bill is to "prevent discrimination against religious and other types of student speech and expression." This language tracks that used by the Supreme Court in sustaining the Equal Access Act against an Establishment Clause challenge: "Congress' avowed purpose -- to prevent discrimination against religious and other types of speech -- is undeniably secular." Westside Community Bd. of Educ. v. Mergens, 496 U.S. 226, 249 (1990) (opinion of O'Connor, J.).
- **Sec. 1: Title.** The bill is in the form of amendments to the Equal Access Act, and so titled. The Equal Access Act and the nondiscrimination principle upon which it rests have been approved already by the Supreme Court in Mergens. Further legislation dealing with religion in public schools is safest from constitutional challenge if it builds upon the foundation laid by that Act.
- **Sec. 2: Findings.** In Mergens, the Court relied on the Act's legislative history for evidence that Congress intended to address "perceived widespread discrimination against religious speech in public schools." Id. A similar record should be created here, and might usefully take the form of statutory findings.
- **Sec. 3: Religious literature permitted in otherwise available forum.** Courts have held that distribution of religious literature does not constitute a "meeting" protected against discriminatory treatment under the Act. So that student-initiated distribution of literature will receive the same protection as student-initiated meetings, § 3 adds to the Act new provisions for literature distribution that closely parallel those governing meetings.

Under § 3, a school that otherwise permits students to distribute literature unrelated to school curriculum or activities may not prevent the distribution of literature based on its religious or other content. New §§ 802(f)(3) and 802B(b) expressly preserve the authority of schools to prohibit distribution of literature that is inconsistent with the school's "basic educational mission," invoking the First Amendment standard under which the Supreme Court has accorded schools broad authority to restrict vulgar student speech. See Bethel Sch. Dist. No. 403 v. Fraser, 478 U.S. 675, 685 (1986).

- **Sec. 4: Silent prayer, religious discussion, and moment of silence permitted.** Section 4 responds in part to recent reports that some students have been prevented from engaging in nondisruptive prayer or religious discussion at school. New §§ 802A(a) and (b) clarify the right of students at both elementary and secondary schools to engage in private prayer and religious discussion during noninstructional time to the same extent as they are permitted to engage in other comparable activities.

New § 802A(c) permits, but does not require, elementary and secondary schools to provide for a short period of silent and personal contemplation by students. Schools

may avail themselves of this option only if they refrain from any effort to influence the form of student contemplation, leaving to each student (and his or her family) the decision as to how the period of silence is used. This requirement of strict neutrality by school officials is both consistent with the nondiscrimination principle applied elsewhere in the Act and a necessary condition of the constitutionality of this section. Compare Wallace v. Jaffree, 472 U.S. 38 (1985) (state moment of silence law violates Establishment Clause because it "express[es] the State's endorsement of prayer activities").

- **Sec. 5: Individual rights and school authority protected.** New § 802B contains substantially the same qualifiers as were formerly a part of § 802, moved and set out separately so that they will apply to all of the amended Act's substantive provisions.
- **Sec. 6: Equal access includes means of publicizing meetings.** Section 6 responds to reports that schools sometimes deny student religious groups the same access as other groups to the means of publicizing their meetings, as by use of the school public address system. The bill amends the "fair opportunity" criteria of § 802(c) to clarify that equal access extends to the means of publicizing meetings.
- **Sec. 7: Prayer services and worship exercises covered.** Some school districts may have concluded that the Act permits religious groups to hold "meetings," but not to engage in prayer readings or worship exercises at such meetings. The bill amends the definition of "meeting" to clarify that such religious exercises may be protected by the Act.
- **Sec. 8: Lunch-time and recess covered.** The question has arisen under the Act whether a school creates a limited open forum, triggering equal access rights, when it allows students to meet during their lunch period. The proposed bill amends the definition of "noninstructional time" to clarify that a limited open forum for meetings or literature distribution may be created during lunch or recess periods.
- **Sec. 9: Remedies.** The Act currently contains no express enforcement provision, though courts routinely have held or assumed that the Act creates an implied right of action. The bill adds an express private cause of action for injunctive or monetary relief. At the same time, the bill maintains the provision now in § 802(e), clarifying that the Act does not authorize denial of federal assistance to any school.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a Bob Reich memo, with a Tyson cover, on innovative compensation systems. Bob's memo encloses a survey of such systems at 13 innovative U.S. companies, and he recommends three alternative next steps to encourage these systems: a White House Conference; a speech; specific proposals such as tax incentives.

Laura does not favor a Conference or tax incentives, but suggests that a speech might be worthwhile. She offers to convene a meeting with Secretaries Reich and Brown and other relevant persons to discuss options to promote these systems.

Todd Stern

*(I think a meeting on growing
a high quality wage might
be good. My, on the
Tyson memo)
Laura / Leon / Susan
[30]*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

95 MAY 24 P8:01

May 24, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA TYSON 

SUBJECT: SECRETARY REICH'S MEMORANDUM ON INNOVATIVE
COMPENSATION SYSTEMS

Secretary Reich has forwarded for your review information compiled by the Department of Labor on innovative worker compensation systems. In his cover memo he proposes several options for calling attention to best practices in this area and encouraging greater use of these practices.

My own view is that we should be careful about committing to hold many more White House conferences (option #1), especially since you will be hosting four more regional economic conferences before the end of the year. At the same time, any tax incentive proposals to encourage best practices (option #3) would have to be looked at very carefully in light of the current budget environment. I think that a speech emphasizing how innovative compensation schemes enhance productivity and how they build on and promote corporate and worker responsibility is a worthwhile idea.

If you would like, I would be pleased to convene a meeting of Secretary Reich, Secretary Brown, and other relevant parties to discuss these and other options to promote more widespread use of innovative compensation systems.

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

MAY - 5 1995

95 MAY 5 A10 : 00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Robert B. Reich 
Secretary of Labor

Re: Innovative Compensation Systems: Examples of Best Practices

Pursuant to our conversation about Nucor Corporation and the use of alternative pay plans in the private sector of the U.S. economy, I asked the staff of the Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace to prepare an analysis. OAW maintains a data base of best practices on a variety of business methods and procedures.

The attached memorandum surveys worker compensation systems at Nucor and twelve other innovative U.S. companies. What's interesting is the number and variety of businesses using innovative forms of profit sharing, gain sharing or skill-based compensation.

Next steps: (check one or more)

- ☐ A White House conference highlighting such innovative practices as one means of dealing with growing wage inequality (you chair);
- ☐ A speech in which you challenge the business community to reaffirm its "social compact" with American workers by utilizing these practices;
- ☐ Specific proposals (tax incentives?) to encourage these practices.

Attachment

Innovative Compensation Systems: Examples of Best Practices

Nucor Corporation (Charlotte, North Carolina)

Nucor Corporation is a the fourth largest producer of steel products in the U.S. It pioneered the use of "mini-mills" employing new steel making technology to achieve its record of growth and profitability. The company credits its success to its unique bonus compensation policies, its decentralized organizational structure, and the productivity of its workforce.

Nucor operating philosophy is based upon a design that allows employees to contribute to the ongoing success of the company and rewards them for doing so. A large portion of all employees' compensation is predicated upon corporate and plant performance. Shop floor employees are rewarded under Nucor's "Production Incentive Plan," a weekly bonus based on reaching pre-established production goals. Bonuses average from 80 to 150 percent of base wages. The standard is changed only if a large capital expenditure is made which significantly changes productivity. Base wages for Nucor employees are lower than industry average yet higher than average area wages. When bonuses are included, the average Nucor shop floor employee earns as much, if not more than, the typical steelworker.

Bonuses paid under the PIP are also tied to other factors. If an employee is five minutes or more late to work, he or she loses his or her bonus for that day. Those who miss a day lose that week's bonus. To ensure that maintenance is not deferred for the sake of production, when machines break down, employees are not paid during that down-time. Quality is also stressed and affects bonuses. Quality control specialists can reject unsatisfactory lots, which will negatively affect the bonus for that week. To strengthen the teamwork approach that Nucor takes, all bonuses are based on team not individual production. Nucor maintains an average of six teams per plant with 25-30 people in each team. Teams are also allowed to write their own purchase orders, limiting the number of support staff necessary.

Departmental managers are compensated under a bonus plan that pays an annual bonus based upon the return on assets of their division. In the past, this bonus has been as much as 82 percent of base pay at the facility level.

For those employees not in a production function and who are not covered by the department manager's system, bonuses are based on either the division or corporate return on assets. This bonus has averaged as much as 20 percent of base wages.

Senior officials are covered under a separate bonus plan, mainly because they do not have employment contracts. Additionally, senior officials receive no profit sharing, do not have pension or retirement plans, and do not have "golden parachutes." Under the senior executives incentive plan, more than one-half of compensation is based directly on the company's earnings. Senior officials are recompensed at lower-than-market wages (approximately the 75 percent level), but if the company does well, compensation can rise to well above industry average. Conversely, if the company does poorly, compensation remains significantly below average. Under the senior executive incentive system, 10 percent of pre-tax earnings are set aside and allocated to the executive based upon base salary. Two-thirds of the bonus is paid in cash and one-third in Nucor stock.

To further the corporate philosophy that all employees are important to the mission of the company, Nucor operates an egalitarian workplace. There are no perquisites such as club memberships, company cars, etc.

To support the teams and the compensation system, Nucor shares all financial information that is not considered proprietary. Each month, every division receives a report on its financial status, on a year-to-date basis. In many divisions, this chart is posted so all employees can see it.

The Nucor philosophy of building its plants in rural areas leads to a feeling of social responsibility. Because Nucor tends to be the largest employer in an area, downsizings would economically harm the area. Thus, Nucor attempts to provide employment stability for its employees. To date, the company has never laid off or furloughed an employee. When economics dictate lower human resource costs, the first step is a reduction in work hours across the board. Plant-level bonuses are also pro-rated to hours worked. The remaining bonuses are based on return to assets and, therefore, automatically get reduced. This system tends to spread the contraction through all layers of the organization.

Locating in rural areas has allowed Nucor to remain union-free. This, though, does not mean that employees are bereft of avenues for dispute resolution. A dispute resolution procedure has been established to ensure fairness at the workplace. Any employee can ask for a review of a grievance if he or she does not feel they have received a fair hearing from a supervisor. The grievance can be submitted up to the headquarters management level for final appeal.

Finally, to help limit costs and position the company for change, Nucor has an especially lean organizational structure. There are only four layers of management from the CEO to the shop floor. The corporate staff consists of approximately 20 employees

working out of rented office space in Charlotte. As of 1992, the ratio of managers to employees in the company was 1 to 300.

Chrysler Corp. (Highland Hills, Michigan)

Chrysler and the United Automobile Workers (UAW) have negotiated a skill-based-pay system in six Chrysler plants. This pay system, called Capability Pay Progression, rewards employees for job knowledge and acceptable performance of operations. Compensation is determined by the number of different operations in which an employee can demonstrate efficiency.

Employees in the six plants (covered under a special agreement called a Modern Operating Agreement) are organized into self-directed work teams. When an employee learns 50 percent of the team's jobs, he/she is given a raise. Another raise is provided at 100 percent of team job skills. At that point, the employee is given the opportunity to switch teams and earn additional raises. This system is entirely voluntary. No employee is required to advance through the pay progression system.

The pay system has resulted in fewer job classifications with employees classified into one of three employee classifications, each with only four pay levels.

Herman Miller, Inc. (Zeeland, Michigan)

Furniture manufacturer Herman Miller is one of the leading companies in the area of gainsharing pay plans. The Herman Miller gainsharing plan is based upon improved customer service, profitability, asset utilization, and cost savings. By improving these measurement factors over a base rate, employees earn bonuses. The average bonus is approximately 9 percent of salary, however, there is no cap. In fact, in one quarter, the bonus was 37 percent of pay.

Employees can contribute to a profit sharing plan with additional contributions from the company from net earnings. Company contributions are based on seniority and compensation. Withdrawals can be made when the employee terminates.

Finally, there is a PAYSOP plan allowing all employees to purchase stock in Herman Miller (which is a publicly traded company) at 85 percent of market value. Thirty percent of Herman Miller employees take advantage of this plan.

Chaparral Steel Co. (Midlothian, Texas)

Chaparral Steel is a mini-mill steel producer. All employees, including shop floor employees, are salaried, not hourly. No two employees receive the exact pay even though they may be performing identical work. Salary increases are based on a model

that focuses on how well employees do their job, the versatility of their skills, and training credits earned through the company's training courses. All employees are certified in skill ability through tests given by the company. Certification in new skills leads to wage increases.

Chaparral also has a profit sharing plan under which employees receive 8.5 percent of the company's pre-tax earnings. Additionally, over 60 percent of employees own stock in Chaparral, financed through payroll deductions.

Cin-Made Corp. (Cincinnati, Ohio)

This small (45 employee) specialized packaging company rewards employees through a profit sharing and a pay-for-skills compensation system. Under the profit sharing plan, thirty-five percent of pretax earnings are distributed to employees (18 percent to the hourly workforce and 17 percent to salaried employees). Profit sharing distributions are made three times yearly, and each employee receives an equal share of the profits. In recent years, the disbursements have been approximately 36 percent of annual wages (or about \$4,000 yearly).

Cin-Made also has a pay-for-skills program, rewarding employees for mastering new skills. The program is administered jointly by the company and the union (United Paperworkers International Union). Over 95 percent of Cin-Made employees have received pay increases through this program.

L-S Electrogalvanizing Steel Co. (Cleveland, Ohio)

L-S Electrogalvanizing (L-SE) bases one-third of employees' pay on a variable pay system. The pay-for-skills system was designed jointly by management and the union and increases employees' pay for learning new skills. These skills may be acquired at any time and training may lead to an employee reaching the top of the pay scale in four years. This does not preclude the employee from undergoing additional training.

A gainsharing program implemented at the plant recognizes the contributions employees make toward the operation's success. Goals under the program are agreed to jointly by the union and management and reviewed and revised every six months to support the philosophy of continuous improvement. The gainsharing program can provide up to 25 percent an employee's overall pay.

There is also a non-deferred profit sharing plan that can provide up to 5 percent of gross pay. The profit sharing system is established under the collective bargaining agreement.

Motorola Corp. (Schaumburg, Illinois)

At Motorola production facilities, there is one broad pay range based upon the certification of skill competencies. The number of skill levels is based upon the facility and the work process involved.

Additionally, there are weekly merit bonuses that are based upon business performance. Increasingly, the decisions regarding these merit bonuses are being made by the work teams involved in the process. While many teams start out with merit bonuses based on 80/20 individual/team merit, they usually progress to a system based on a 50/50 split between individual and team accomplishments. Significantly, merit bonuses are based on a week-to-week basis, so that the prior or future week's accomplishments (negative or positive) will not influence the present merit bonus.

An additional bonus is available if Motorola Corporation reaches an 11 percent return on net assets. If this threshold is reached and the business unit reaches a pre-set goal, employees receive a bonus. On occasion, the bonus has been as much as 40 percent of base pay and averages 10 percent of base pay.

Republic Engineered Steels, Inc. (Massillon, Ohio)

As a fully employee-owned company, Republic workers take part in an Employee Stock Ownership Plan. In addition, Republic has instituted a "Target 60" project with goal of achieving \$60 million in structural savings through employee suggestions. Under this program, employee pay increases occur as a result of specific cost savings. At project initiation, employees were advanced a pay increase of \$1 per hour, to be rolled into pay for benefit purposes when \$20 million in savings was reached. Future increases were to be granted as pay savings goals were reached.

Once the savings target is reached, a profit sharing plan will be introduced. Under the planned profit sharing plan, 15 percent of adjusted pre-tax earnings will be paid out to employees on a quarterly basis.

At its Gary, Indiana, plant, Republic has just instituted a pay-for-skills program under which all employees will be given the opportunity to learn all of the jobs in the plant. Pay increases will be granted for each new job learned.

Rhino Foods (Burlington, Vermont)

Dessert maker Rhino Foods has a variable pay plan that is based on three different compensation programs. In its "Game of Business" pay system, Rhino employees receive 20 percent of net profits each month, distributed equally among employees. This

payout is made only if Rhino achieves its goal of a 6 percent net profit after taxes. Monthly profit sharing checks have been as much as \$200.

A second facet of the program pays bonuses for length of service. This bonus is distributed every six months.

The third leg rewards Rhino employees for individual contributions and is based on achieving the goals set out in a goal statement.

Rosenbluth International (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

A 1991 reservation agents pay plan called "pay for quality" has been instrumental in raising both the customer service level of travel and tourism leader Rosenbluth as well as the pay of reservation agents. Under this program, associates receive a monthly bonus based upon the percentage of error-free reservations. The resulting bonuses have increased reservation agents' pay by 32 percent, while costs dropped 4 percent because of the elimination of errors. Other factors, such as how quickly a phone call is answered, are also used in determining the bonus.

Sandstrom Products Co. (Port Byron, Illinois)

The Sandstrom gainsharing program was designed completely by an employee team. Under this program, 25 percent of the overall pre-tax earnings of this paint and chemicals manufacturer is placed in a bonus pool. This fund is divided among employees using a peer merit review, consisting of a 100-point scale and based on 12 measures that the company considers crucial to its success. Employees are ranked 1-40 each quarter, according to data received, and higher rankings qualify an employee for a higher bonus payout. As of December, 1994, the program had 27 resulted in months of profits.

The gainsharing program is coupled with a pay-for-skills program, also designed by the employees. For each job in the plant learned, an employee receives a pay increase. Sandstrom allocates \$1,000 per employee per year to be used specifically for this cross-training. Employees do not receive the pay increase until they become proficient at the skill and can show that they meet certain, exacting standards.

Southwest Airlines Co. (Dallas, Texas)

Southwest was the first in the airline industry to offer a profit sharing plan to its employees. Annual profit sharing bonuses have ranged from 4 to 8 percent of base pay, but in 1993, Southwest had a good year and bonuses averaged 10.5 percent.

Employees may invest their bonus payouts in a number of vehicles,

including Southwest stock. Approximately 87 percent of the benefits accrued have been used to purchase Southwest stock, and, as a result, employees now own about 9 percent of the carrier.

Springfield Remanufacturing Corp. (Springfield, Missouri)

The Springfield philosophy is that in order for employees to be interested in contributing to the success of the company, they must feel they have a stake in the outcomes. Consequently, Springfield has implemented two variable pay systems: an Employee Stock Ownership Plan and a gainsharing plan.

Under the ESOP, employees today own 31 percent of the company. Each year, the Board of Directors contributes to the ESOP, which then purchases Springfield stock. In 1993, a 401(k) plan was instituted, and part of the contribution is made to the 401(k).

A gainsharing plan based upon two critical goals (identified on a yearly basis and based on the company's financial statements) has been instituted. Employees are involved in identifying the two measurable indicators of vulnerability and the bonus plan is designed to reward employees for improving these measures. As quarterly goals are reached, increasing amounts of the payout are released to the employees. Even with a bad quarter or quarters, employees can still receive the full payout by having an exceptional fourth quarter. Payouts typically range from 13 to 18 percent of base pay.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SE ^N 5/30

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 26, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PATRICK J. GRIFFIN *PJG*
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached for your signature is a letter regarding the Administration's position on the House-passed "takings" bill in response to the concerns of Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA).

*Unneeded
Discussion - May
pass without my signature
but I thought it was a 176
bill not a 332 bill -*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Representative Tauzin:

Thank you for your letter regarding my remarks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Dallas. Your letter raises several questions based on a newspaper account of my statements about the House-passed "takings" bill. It appears that some of the questions in your letter arise from inaccurate press coverage of my remarks. In an effort to avoid further confusion, I am enclosing a copy of my comments. The discussion of the House takings bill appears at pages 15-16.

We are in agreement on the fundamental need to protect this nation's private property owners and to ensure that government action does not have unwarranted effects upon private property. I respect the balance between individual rights and community responsibilities provided by the courts in this area and am unwilling to agree to supplant it with a one-size fits all approach. As you know, I strongly disagree with the approach reflected in the House-passed takings bill and other similar compensation legislation. As written, these bills represent a marked departure from our constitutional traditions and our civic responsibilities.

As evidenced by my remarks, I did not suggest that the House bill would directly affect local zoning, but rather that pending compensation bills -- at any level of government -- are inherently flawed because they prevent necessary and time-honored protections for the public.

On another point, you suggest that the House legislation as passed is of limited scope because it is aimed only at the effect of government action regarding wetlands, endangered species, and western water rights. But that scope is already quite

Rep. Tauzin
Page Two

broad and some versions of pending legislation are still broader.

Like you, I am concerned that the debate over these bills is being fed by misleading information. For example, some proponents claim the bills simply protect existing constitutional rights to compensation. In fact, the bills go far beyond established constitutional standards and impose unprecedented, expanded standards for compensation. These expensive standards would not only undermine important public programs and values, but would impose massive new financial burdens on the American taxpayer.

I am absolutely committed to the protection of property rights, just as I am committed to the protection of human health, public safety, the environment, and other values important to the American people. My Administration has taken many steps to address the impact of regulation on property owners, with specific attention to homeowners, family farmers, and small businesses. I hope we can work together to find additional ways to provide real protection for property rights and other values cherished by the American people.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "B".

The Honorable W.J. "Billy" Tauzin
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

BILLY TAUZIN
THIRD DISTRICT, LOUISIANA
COMMERCE COMMITTEE
RESOURCES COMMITTEE

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1803

April 11, 1995

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The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have just completed reading a *Washington Post* report of your remarks before the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Dallas. I particularly want to address the following paragraph: "The President said a plan that requires *governments* to compensate landowners for any changes in the value of their land caused by *government actions* could paralyze government, and make such long standing practices such as *local zoning impossible* (emphasis added)."

I hope the *Post* got it wrong! I want to be very clear on this matter. If an attempt is being made to prepare the nation for a veto of the private property rights bill, no matter what it really says, then I am prepared to do everything possible to get the "truth" out to the American people.

First: The bill that has already been passed by the House does not require "governments" to compensate anyone. It applies only to the federal government.

Second: The bill as passed does not require landowner compensation for any "changes" in the value of their land. It only applies when values are decreased by twenty percent or more. The Senate bill has a thirty-three percent requirement. (The final bill will likely have a figure higher than twenty percent.)

Third: The bill as passed does not cover all "government actions." It applies only to takings under the Endangered Species Act and wetlands preservation laws plus western water rights. All other alleged takings under other government acts and regulations are left, as current law, to adjudication in the U.S. Court of Claims.

Fourth: The bill as passed specifically exempts "local zoning laws." With such a clear statement of exemption, how could anyone tell you otherwise? Is someone deliberately trying to misinform you?

I trust that you will get to personally read this letter. I intend to ask you about it at our next meeting. I believe it is that important.

We may end up disagreeing on this issue. If we do, you will find yourself at odds with a huge and growing coalition of property owners who support my efforts, and also with the 72 House Democrats who voted for the bill. If it comes to that, so be it. But I will not allow others to bring you to that conclusion on the basis of bad information and/or outright misrepresentation about what the bill actually provides.

I will be happy to discuss this with you further at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,


W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN
Member of Congress

- o A similar "town hall" could link our "one-stop export shops", in which Commerce, SBA and Ex-Im Bank participate, and their clients to discuss the importance of export promotion. Or, alternatively, we could bring together small and medium-sized businesses with the POTUS to demonstrate how businesses are becoming more competitive because of our manufacturing and trade promotion emphasis.
- o Sectoral meetings/roundtables with CEO's and others hosted by Dr. Tyson and the NEC to discuss key issues in trade, technology and longer-term economic policy – and concrete actions that the Administration can take to boost competitiveness. Sectors could include: electronics, manufacturing, and chemical processing. Such meetings would provide a good means of connecting with high-technology sectors.
- o VPOTUS speech or event emphasizing principles for and progress toward reinvented government (i.e., smart downsizing), highlighting programs that provide "bang for the buck" (e.g., civilian technology and trade advocacy initiatives), and the need to "upsized" those functions that will build a more competitive economy.
- o Positive response to the request of Democratic Senators that the Administration appoint a point person (we suggest Dr. Tyson) and schedule a meeting with the President to discuss the Administration's technology/economic policy.
- o Approval of the POTUS to host a CEO "re-union" of the CEOs who have participated in the Presidential Business Development Missions (about 150 people) in connection with the Conference on "Big Emerging Markets" to be held in Washington on July 23d.
- o It would also be very helpful if, in an upcoming speech to a business group, the POTUS were to note the successes of the Department of Commerce, the Administration's strong opposition to proposals to eliminate or disperse its essential functions, and the importance of maintaining the Administration's initiatives in trade and civilian technology. That might be particularly apt as a part of the POTUS' appearance at the White House Small Business Conference. We are particularly appreciative of the generous remarks made by the POTUS about the Commerce Department at the recent congressional campaign dinner.

These -- and other -- activities will help frame the debate between two very different approaches to the key question of economic growth, thus enabling us to demonstrate concretely the President's positive, strategic plan for our economic future. They help to show, in other words, not only what policies we oppose, but what policies we are implementing for the benefit of the American people.

These are, of course, only examples. I would be happy to discuss any of these with you or to be of any assistance to you as you work on economic message. I feel confident that we can demonstrate significant private-sector support for the President's agenda.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/30

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May 26, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Rahm Emanuel

SUBJECT: Welfare Reform Update

I. Senate Finance Committee Approval

Today, the Senate Finance Committee approved Packwood's welfare reform bill by a vote of 12-8, with Baucus joining the Republicans. The measure is expected to come to the Senate floor in the next month or so.

In its current form, the Senate bill is far better than what the House passed, but is not yet as serious as it should be in our central goal of moving people from welfare to work. We will press for improvements on the floor in key areas: more resources and incentives to help the states meet the work requirements and provide child care; a contingency fund to protect states against economic downturn and population growth; and requirements or incentives for states to maintain their current effort.

In the coming weeks, you will come under increasing pressure to outline the specific conditions of what kind of welfare reform bill you would be willing to sign. Moynihan is rallying liberals and editorial boards to press for a veto threat over the individual entitlement, even though we lack the votes in the Senate to sustain a veto on those grounds. We recommend that in the next two weeks, you give a speech or make a statement that will shift the debate back to our terms, by saying that work is your bottom line: If Congress passes a bill that is serious about moving people from welfare to work, you'll sign it. If Congress passes a bill that is phony and fails to promote work, you won't.

II. Summary of Finance Committee Bill

A. The Good News

The Finance Committee bill is much better than the House bill in many respects:

*** Not as tough on kids:** The Senate bill drops much of the conservative micromanagement of the House bill -- the cutoff of young unwed mothers, the mandatory family cap, and the so-called illegitimacy bonus which could promote abortion. Faircloth, Gramm, and Nichols will fight to add these on the floor, however, so we should continue to speak out against them. Like the House bill, the Senate bill mandates a 5-year cutoff, but so do the House and Senate Democratic alternatives.

*** Cuts not as deep:** The SSI and immigrant cuts are somewhat more reasonable than the House bill, and there are no cuts in child welfare programs. In its current form, the bill cuts a total of \$32 billion from welfare programs, compared to \$38 billion in the House.

*** Includes all our child support provisions:** All the major elements of our child support enforcement plan, including the drivers license provision, are in both the Senate and House bills and enjoy strong bipartisan support.

*** Not as weak on work:** The Senate bill requires states to maintain a JOBS program and to provide child care to recipients who are required to work. It requires work after two years, and has stiff participation requirements that reach 50% by 2001.

B. The Bad News

While the work provisions in the Senate bill look better on paper, it has a long way to go before it will be serious about moving people from welfare to work. Under the bill, states are asked to provide substantially more work and child care for significantly less money, which will be a strong incentive to cut people off rather than move them into work. The attached views letter from Secretary Shalala outlines our concerns about the bill, but here are the highlights:

 *** CBO says 44 states will fall short on work:** Today's markup was dominated by a devastating CBO report, which estimates that 44 states will not be able to meet the work participation rates in the Senate bill. CBO assumes that most states will take the modest 5% penalty for non-compliance rather than invest in work programs. CBO says that states would have to spend an additional \$10 billion in the year 2000 in order to comply.

*** Less money for child care:** The Senate bill eliminates child care entitlement programs and lumps them into the AFDC-JOBS block grant. The block grant represents a 9% cut over five years, and because the work and benefit funding streams are combined, there is no guarantee that any money will go for work and child care rather than benefits.

✓ *** No real protection against economic downturn or population growth:** In its current form, the Senate bill includes the same Rainy Day Grant Fund as the House bill, which lets states borrow a small amount of money in downturns if they will pay it back within 3 years with interest. Voinovich, Whitman, and Thompson have pressed Dole to accept NGA's contingency fund amendment, which would allow states that maintain their current effort to receive up to 15% more in federal matching funds to deal with economic downturn, disaster, or increased investment in welfare programs. Dole is hinting that he will go along with the NGA amendment on the floor. Several Sun Belt senators, led by Kay Bailey Hutchison, also circulated a letter today calling for more money in the block grant to deal with population growth.

*** No incentive or requirement for state maintenance of effort:** The Finance Committee rejected a Breaux amendment to require states to maintain their current effort. The NGA contingency fund amendment would reward states for maintaining effort, but we will also seek either an explicit requirement or a performance standard that penalizes any state not meeting its work requirements by the amount its spending falls short of maintaining its FY94 effort.

III. Strategy for the Senate Floor

We have a decent chance of improving the bill in these areas on the floor. So far, the Packwood mark and Dole's public comments suggest that Republicans want to be seen as reasonable and bipartisan, rather than mean to kids. There will be some pressure from the right, but Dole may feel he has some cover: except for the Christian Coalition, most right-to-lifers oppose the conservative strings that Gramm and Faircloth are pushing.

Our immediate problem is uniting the Democrats. Daschle, Breaux, and Mikulski are working on a good alternative (two-year time limit, heavy emphasis on work, real money). But Moynihan has been telling all the liberals -- unfairly -- that Leon promised him a veto over the individual entitlement, so they should do nothing to improve the bill. (All Leon said was that you would veto a bill that was tough on children.) Moynihan is persuading enough members to make it difficult for Daschle to build the united front he needs to bring Republicans to the table.

As we near the end of the line, you will come under increasing pressure to say what exactly it will take to get your signature on a welfare reform bill. We have already indicated the kinds of changes we want -- resources and incentives for states to put people to work, protections for economic downturn and population growth, requirements or incentives for maintenance of effort -- but we have avoided making any of these conditions a deal-breaker. The Republicans would like nothing better than for us to give them the road map to a veto.

The one thing we can do to strengthen our bargaining position and unify Senate Democrats is to strike a higher Presidential profile on the issue in June. We have to change

the terms of the debate so that we're putting the Republicans on the defensive about work instead of letting Democrats put us on the defensive over entitlements. The sooner we do that, the more difficult it will be for Moynihan to box us in.

We recommend that you give a strong speech in early June that casts work as our make-or-break issue. Work is the only issue they're afraid of: in today's markup, Packwood rejected a Grassley amendment that would have softened the work provisions because he said "I can just hear the President saying 'work requirements, work requirements, work requirements.'"

The NGA Youth Summit in Baltimore on Tuesday, June 6th would be an ideal forum for this speech. Thompson and Engler will be there, the Senate will just be returning from recess, and the Republicans will see that we're not going to go quietly. At the same time, we will take advantage of Dole's comments today that he is willing to work on a bipartisan basis, by making sure that he gets a barrage of letters from members and governors in favor of the amendments we want.

You can say your bottom line is clear: If Congress passes a bill that is serious about helping states move people from welfare to work, you'll sign it. If it's phony, and about something else, you won't. The report from CBO, whose director June O'Neill is a Republican expert on welfare reform, enables us to make that argument in a straightforward, non-partisan way.

Breaux has suggested a meeting with Senate Democrats to tell them our strategy and throw our support behind the Daschle alternative. We believe that before you have them down to the White House, you should give a strong speech on work -- and then meet with them only if they still don't get the message.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN *TS*
SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We have received the following recent information items:

- discuss*

• **Ickes memo on labor protection in welfare bill and 1115 waivers.** AFSCME President Gerald McEntee is very concerned about two issues: (i) that welfare legislation include protections against labor displacement (Bruce Reed believes a Rockefeller amendment will include such language); and (ii) that HHS and Labor include labor protection language when granting medicaid or welfare waivers. HHS evidently doesn't do this, believing that to do it would slow down efforts to meet your goal of approving waivers as quickly as possible. McEntee is especially concerned about an upcoming Medicaid waiver requested by New York.
- **Ickes note on Chair of 1996 Democratic Convention.** Dick Gephardt is interested in being Chair. The Chair must be a man in 1996 and in the past several Conventions where a man has chaired, it has been the Speaker of the House.
- **David Rockefeller letter re Council of the Americas.** Thanks you for meeting on May 22 with members of the Council at the 25th Washington Conference and compliments you on your speech. Notes Council's support for NAFTA and Miami Summit and looks forward to further cooperation.
- **McLarty note on seat belts.** Reports on conversation with Sec. Pena, who made clear he called for a voluntary recall rather than making an official finding of a safety defect -- an approach well received by industry. The defect in the buckle was caused by a Japanese supplier, who will bear the cost of correction; consumers won't. Mack thinks we're ok on the issue and will keep an eye on it.
- **McLarty note on Gov. Symington.** Mack and Symington were recipients on May 19 of U.S.-Mexico Good Neighbor Awards. Symington praised NAFTA and Mexican financial aid package, as well as the strength of your character and resolve.
- **McLarty letters.** Mack received recent notes from Dick Molpus, thanking Mack for his help in the Mississippi governor's race; and Cal Thomas, thanking Mack for Mack's call prior to Thomas's speaking engagement in Little Rock.

cc: Leon / VO

How shall I respond
I have to reply -

Poc



P.O. Box 105357 Atlanta, Georgia 30348 (404) 843-5000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/30

May 12, 1995 5 MAY 27 All : 57

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

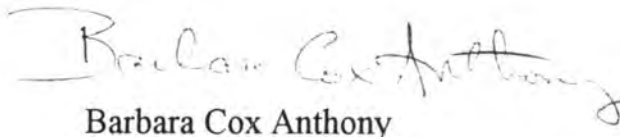
For over 100 years the members of my family have been loyal and active Democrats, but I am afraid that loyalty is about to end. Your Administration's hostile campaign against the cable industry and any meaningful form of regulatory relief is threatening to cause this break. It seems to me that your Administration is fully prepared to burn all your bridges with the cable television industry, and thus with my family. I hope this doesn't happen. My sister, Anne Cox Chambers, and I have both been strong supporters of yours. We are now being forced to reconsider that support in the future.

The cable television industry, in an effort to compromise, has agreed that basic cable should continue to be regulated, and both the House and the Senate are considering regulatory relief for the cable industry. I believe both sides are being reasonable and responsible. I don't think your administration is.

X/K I hope you will take a leadership position in seeking a bipartisan effort to reform our sixty-year-old telecommunications laws. Right now the phone companies have been given all the freedom in the world to compete with cable, but the cable industry does not have the same freedoms to compete with the phone companies. This does not make sense.

The fact is that cable offers the only hope that network-based competition in local telephone services will develop. This hope will be lost if you continue to let your Administration take such a one-sided stance against the cable industry.

Sincerely,


Barbara Cox Anthony



(over/Smith)
 we definitely need to
 do this again -
 need to reply -
DC

5/29
 THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN



RICHARD D. MARKS
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DOW, LOHNES & ALBERTSON
1255 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037-1194

WASHINGTON
ATLANTA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/29

May 29, 1995

Dear Mr. President,

Should you wish Vietnam Veterans for Clinton to be active in the campaign, please let us know as early this year as possible. Otherwise, please let me know if I may be of service in another capacity. With Best Wishes,

Richard D. Marks

Honorable Jim M. Jeffords
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

TO
Sen. Jeffords



THE PRESIDENT

5-27-95

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your vote
for Dr. Foster. I hope you will always
be proud of it. As you so often do, you
went beyond party to the right thing.

Sincerely, Bill Clinton

D.C. Public School Students Win One

Team From Deal Junior High Beats Tony Private Schools in Mathematics Contest

By Sari Horwitz
Washington Post Staff Writer

Chalk one up for the public school kids.

In a recent citywide mathematics contest, the District's Deal Junior High School finished in first place, beating four prestigious and expensive private schools: National Cathedral School for Girls, Sidwell Friends, St. Anselm's Abbey and Maret.

To some, it may seem like just another school contest. But in a city where parents of public school children are routinely on the defensive over the quality of their schools, Deal's victory is being touted as a big triumph of public education over private.

"Everyone assumes that you can't get a good education here in a public school," said Delabian Rice-Thurston, executive director of Parents United for the D.C. Schools and the mother of a

student at Deal. "So every time our schools do as well or better than private schools, we are just beaming."

District public school students consistently test below national norms on standardized exams in reading and mathematics. In the last 15 years, the D.C. school population has dropped by more than 20,000, with many parents enrolling their children in private or parochial schools.

President Clinton added fuel to the debate when, for what he said were personal reasons, he chose Sidwell Friends over Deal or any other public school for his daughter, Chelsea.

Deal's victory occurred in the MathCounts competition for seventh- and eighth-graders, sponsored locally by the D.C. Society of Professional Engineers. The contest involved answering difficult mathematical questions quickly, sometimes with calculators and sometimes without.

Nick Williams, of Sidwell, had the highest individual score, but Deal's four-member team—Brent Yorgey, Matt Ferlo, Daniel King and Adam Rapp—came in first. National Cathedral placed second, Sidwell third, St. Anselm's fourth, Maret fifth and another D.C. public school, Jefferson Junior High, came in sixth.

Paul Gilden, a math teacher at St. Anselm's, said he wasn't surprised by Deal's victory.

"I think the smartest kids in the public schools are as smart as the brightest kids in the private schools," he said.

When the Deal team pulled ahead to snatch first place, the crowd went wild, said Deal algebra and geometry teacher Guy Brandenburg.

"The parents were really pumped up," he said. "They were mighty happy."

So was the prize-winning team.

"I think it was great we were able to win, be-

See MATH, C6, Col. 1

C6 THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1995

Public Students Triumph

MATH, From C1

cause everyone thinks that all those private schools are supposed to be where all the smart students go," said Brent Yorgey, 15, a seventh-grader who was Deal's top scorer. "Being able to beat them was exciting."

But it was not a fluke, said Laura Anthony, co-president of the PTA at Deal, which is in the Northwest Tenleytown neighborhood.

"Deal students do well all the time in competitions that

"The parents were really pumped up."

—Guy Brandenburg,
Deal math teacher

involve public and private schools," said Anthony, whose son attended Deal and whose daughter is enrolled there now. "But generally speaking, the press coverage of public schools is negative. It gets discouraging. We know we've got great kids that can do well."

A new team composed of the four highest scoring students, one from Deal and the others from Sidwell, St. Anselm's and Jefferson, will participate in the national competition April 27-30 at the Omni Shoreham Hotel.

Staff writer Valerie Strauss contributed to this report.

LISA MUSCATINE

fyi re: upcoming
HRC speech

Palester

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JOSEPH W. BARTLETT
212-506-2580

May 22, 1995

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: AB DATE: 1/29/95

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

John Podesta
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear John:

The last time I received a Presidential appointment, it was in the waning days of the first (and, as it turned out, only) Johnson Administration. On the theory that lightning may strike twice, I enclose my resume ... this time, with the hope and expectation of a second Clinton Administration.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph W. Bartlett

To Antonella Pinali
An old political
friend Don't
know what
it's all
about
Ship to
has to
the President
John

Curriculum Vitae

JOSEPH W. BARTLETT

Partner, Mayer, Brown & Platt.

Academic and Civic:

Member, Council on Foreign Relations; Member, Board of Trustees and Finance Committee, Montefiore Medical Center; Director, Cyrk, Inc.; Adjunct Professor, New York University School of Law.

Formerly:

President of Stanford Law Review; Order of the Coif; Acting Professor of Law, Stanford Law School; Instructor in Law, Boston University Law School; Board of Visitors of Stanford Law School; Board of Visitors, Harvard Graduate School of Education; Board of Visitors, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Federal Government:

Law Clerk, Chief Justice Earl Warren, United States Supreme Court (1960 term); Undersecretary (promoted from General Counsel), United States Department of Commerce, 1967-1968; Chairman, Health, Education & Welfare Task Force on Universal Social Security Coverage, 1979.

State Government:

Counsel to the Commissioner of Administration, Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1964-1965.

City Government:

Special Counsel to Boston Redevelopment Authority 1969-1970.

Books:

Equity Finance: Venture Capital, Buyouts, Restructurings and Reorganizations, (Wiley, April 1995)

Corporate Restructurings: Reorganizations and Buyouts, (Wiley, May 1991, 1992, 1993)

Venture Capital: Law, Business Strategies, and Investment Planning, (Wiley, 1988, Supp. 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994);

The Law Business: A Tired Monopoly (Rothman, 1982).

Numerous articles in major publications.

Education:

Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, 1951

Harvard College, Cambridge, MA, 1955, A.B.

Stanford Law School, Stanford, CA, 1960, L.L.B.

Leon

as new to discuss
this -
Be

ANNE COX CHAMBERS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/29

May 8, 1995

Dear Al,

As you know, the bipartisan effort which has been underway for several years to reform America's outdated telecommunications policies may very well get through the Congress this year.

One new aspect of the legislation this year is the probable inclusion of some moderation of rate regulation for the cable industry. In the face of this possibility, the cable industry has behaved responsibly by advocating that the rate regulation of the basic cable service should be continued under the original provision of the 1992 Act.

I am greatly troubled by numerous reports about the Administration's extremely aggressive opposition to any meaningful form of regulatory relief for the cable industry. The Administration appears to want to weaken further even the minimalist approach taken by the Senate Commerce Committee and the Administration's completely hostile behavior is now threatening the possibility of a bipartisan effort in the House.

It is my sincere hope that you will refrain from cable bashing and the President could announce his support for telecommunications reform legislation, even if it provides some moderate rate relief for the cable industry.

If we are to realize your exciting vision for the creation of the information superhighway, then telecommunications reform legislation must proceed. Moreover, the cable industry will play a key role by investing in the superhighway if its regulatory handcuffs are removed.

Sincerely

Gene Chambers

ACC/bk

Anne Cox Chambers
426 West Paces Ferry Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

To VP / Graham / Sorin

are Must do now to
get this out when we go to
Portland or before? Special
brochure? — tuition or AQ could
possibly pay for — Grier could help. BC



Oil - This should be updated. But it's a very good proposal of what we have in fact achieved. It will be spread to say it - THE PRESIDENT HAS SET

United States Office of Forestry and Economic Development 5/29
333-S.W. First Avenue, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208-3623

The President's Forest Plan: Breaking Gridlock and Moving Forward

For years, an uncertain future loomed before the people and communities in Oregon, Washington and California as disagreements grew over the management of public forest lands, which created conflict, division, and ultimately gridlock.

To put an end to the gridlock and move the region forward, on April 2, 1993, President Bill Clinton convened the Forest Conference in Portland, Oregon. For the first time in history, environmentalists, timber companies, Native American tribes, and local, state and federal governments sat down together at one table and focused on the future of natural resources management.

From the Forest Conference came the President's Forest Plan, whose goals were clear:

- Support the region's communities during a period of economic transition
- Provide a sustainable timber economy
- Protect and enhance the environment
- Make federal agencies work together as one government

The President's Forest Plan was released only six months ago, yet it is already being successfully implemented on the ground, with many significant accomplishments:

To support the people and their communities through this period of transition, in 1994 more than \$126 million in grants and loans were awarded to more than 100 communities throughout the region creating opportunities for new jobs, job training programs, community infrastructure, small business assistance and other efforts.

To protect and enhance the environment, in 1994 more than 400 watershed restoration projects were completed or initiated, putting people to work repairing and enhancing streams, waterways and other restoration projects.

Years of gridlock were broken within two months after the President released his science-based forest plan, when federal courts lifted injunctions banning timber harvesting on some federal lands, which allowed timber sales in owl habitat to move forward for the first time in three years.

While there is still much to do in the years ahead, a solid foundation is now in place for complete and successful implementation of the President's Forest Plan.

The President's Forest Plan consists of three main components:
Economic Revitalization, Forest Management, and Interagency Cooperation

The following pages outline in more detail the Forest Plan's goals, implementation, and highlight some of the many other accomplishments to date.

Economic Revitalization

The Economic Adjustment Initiative is aimed at providing immediate and long-term relief for people, businesses and communities affected by changes in forest management practices.

The people attending the Forest Conference clearly stated they wanted the opportunity to determine their own economic futures, but in order to do it effectively government red tape had to be cut, and financial and technical assistance had to be delivered where and when it was needed.

To accomplish those goals, ideas from people and communities are gathered and considered by one-stop centers for all types of financial assistance called the **Community Economic Revitalization Team (CERT)**. Each state has one CERT whose membership is individually tailored to deal with the needs of workers, families, businesses and communities in their state.

To eliminate red tape, the CERTs are working to streamline government and overcome bureaucratic barriers. *By the end of fiscal year 1994, 25 barriers of red tape had been removed.*

In FY 1994, more than \$126 million in grants and loans were awarded for more than 160 projects in over 100 communities throughout the region to help with job training, small business assistance, community infrastructure and many other efforts.

While the list of projects and communities is extensive, the economic assistance projects can be placed into four main targeted areas:

Assistance to Workers and Families

Example: \$6.6 million to Oregon and \$1.8 million to Washington to retrain more than 1,750 dislocated workers

Assistance to Business and Industry

Example: \$33 million in grants to stimulate business growth and economic development projects in rural communities in Oregon, Washington and California

Assistance to Communities

Example: More than \$45 million in grants and loans to help rural communities in Oregon, Washington, and California plan and build water and waste treatment facilities and other improvements to community facilities and infrastructure

Ecosystem Investment

Example: \$27 million to fund more than 400 watershed restoration projects in Oregon, Washington and California, restoring the environment and providing jobs

The President's Forest Plan hopes to distribute more than \$900 million to the region over the remaining four years of the Economic Adjustment Initiative. While more than \$248 million in grants and loans were available from a variety of federal programs and agencies in 1994, the overwhelming majority of the money spent was in the form of grants, and the remaining unspent funds were due to a lack of demand for the loans and loan guarantees.

Forest Management

The goal: Create a science-based natural resources management plan that both protects the environment and provides for a sustainable timber harvest.

Recognizing forests are a complex network of biological systems, the Forest Plan calls for innovative ***ecosystem management*** planning. To plan for the future of these ecosystems, Washington, Oregon and California are broken into 12 provinces that share common aquatic and terrestrial characteristics, with watersheds serving as the basis for the planning areas to help assure clean water for people and healthy habitat for fish and wildlife.

When the President's science-based Forest Plan was released on April 13, 1994, within two months ***federal courts lifted injunctions banning timber harvesting on public lands, allowing timber sales in owl habitat to move forward for the first time in three years.*** To protect the environment around riparian areas and aquatic habitat, timber sales are designed to limit impacts on streams in the region. While it will take a few years to reach the forest plan's target level, ***timber sales*** are expected to be about 1.1 billion board feet per year.

In fiscal year 1994, the following was also accomplished:

- * ***252 million board feet of timber was sold from public lands within the range of the northern spotted owl***
- * ***An additional 257 million board feet was sold from public lands outside the range of the northern spotted owl***
- * ***1.28 billion board feet was actually harvested: 851 million board feet within the range of the northern spotted owl/376 million outside of the range of the northern spotted owl***
- * ***Initiated scientific review of proposed management actions in late-successional reserves and allowed ecologically sensitive activities to move forward.***

An Aquatic Conservation Strategy is aimed at restoring and maintaining the ecological health of watersheds. The strategy provides direction for watershed analysis, restoration and monitoring for the region.

Among the accomplishments in 1994 to implement the Aquatic Conservation Strategy:

- * ***Completed or initiated 400 watershed restoration projects, which are restoring streams and putting people to work.*** For example, two teams of displaced timber workers in the Olympic and Willamette National Forests earned family wages while being trained for and implementing watershed restoration projects. This type of successful program will be applied in other forests throughout the region in 1995.
- * ***Completed analysis of 34 watersheds***
- * ***Analysis of an additional 40 watersheds underway***
- * ***Completed a uniform guidebook for watershed analysis***

Forest Management continued

The Forest Plan also develops creative new management techniques such as *Habitat Conservation Plans, which allow landowners to move forward with their economic goals while still conserving forests and waterways for habitat preservation.*

Currently, negotiations are underway with 25 landowners on Habitat Conservation Plans which would cover nearly 3.7 million acres in Oregon, Washington, and California.

A framework was developed for regional research, scientific oversight, and monitoring plans to ensure that the implementation of projects will be monitored now and in the future, and that up-to-date scientific information on ecosystem management will be shared between all participating groups.

The Forest Plan recognizes six different types of *federal land allocations* to preserve old growth forests, protect the environment, and allow for timber harvest of trees less than 80 years old, or salvaging activities that help promote characteristics of ancient forests:

Riparian Reserves: 2.2 million acres along streams and wetlands to protect and enhance clean water and to create habitat.

Adaptive Management Areas: 1.5 million acres consisting of ten areas intended for innovative forest management. They are located near forest-dependent communities.

Matrix Lands: Includes 4.9 million acres outside of reserves and withdrawn areas which are available for timber harvest.

Congressionally Withdrawn Areas: 7 million acres of National Parks, wilderness areas, national monuments and other federal lands where timber harvest is prohibited.

Late-successional reserves: 7.1 million acres of federal lands where old-growth or late successional cutting is prohibited.

Administratively Withdrawn Areas: 1.7 million acres of federal land to be used for various uses such as experimental forestry, research, recreation, and scenic areas.

The plan also establishes ten *Adaptive Management Areas (AMA)* within the forest plan region. These AMA's will become living laboratories where experimenting with innovative, environmentally sensitive forest management techniques will be encouraged and developed.

The AMA's will also allow the opportunity for people to play an important new role in helping determine for the future of their local forests, by working with their local federal agencies at the grass-roots level developing new experimental forestry techniques and plans for their AMA. Federal guidelines establishing this process were put together in the fall of 1994, and the AMA's are now getting their public participation processes underway.

Interagency Coordination

Instead of creating more bureaucracy, the President directed existing federal agencies involved with the forest plan to work together as one government in creative new interagency groups.

In an unprecedented effort by the federal government, the interagency groups have brought the federal agencies who are developing, monitoring, and overseeing the forest plan to the table, where they are effectively working together to implement the forest plan. Agencies are now working as one government and saving money by jointly coordinating efforts, improving communication, sharing information, and eliminating duplication.

With the President continuing with his commitment to downsize federal government, each agency involved with the forest plan redirected their priorities and dedicated time, staff and resources to the interagency groups to make the forest plan work.

The **Interagency Steering Committee (ISC)** establishes overall policies for the forest plan. The committee is chaired by the White House Office of Environmental Policy and its members include the Cabinet-level offices of the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of Commerce.

The **Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC)** serves as the senior regional body implementing the forest plan, coordinating and communicating policies with agencies in the forest plan area. Members of the committee include the Pacific Northwest and California directors of the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Parks Service. Advising the RIEC is the **Regional Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (RIAC)**, which ensures key participation from the state and tribes within the region.

The **Regional Ecosystem Office (REO)** provides independent recommendations and scientific, technical and other staff support to the RIEC to help implement the forest plan. Staff of the REO are on loan from federal agencies involved with the forest plan.

Each of the 12 provinces has a **Provincial Interagency Executive Committee (PIEC)**, made up of federal agency directors who oversee the implementation of the Forest Plan within their province. A major component of the PIEC are the **Advisory Committees**, made up of community, business, environmental groups, Native American tribes, and federal, state, and county officials who directly advise the PIEC. The PIEC Advisory Committees are the grass-roots contact for involvement in the Forest Plan process.

Assisting the Economic Adjustment Initiative are the **Multi-Agency Command (MAC)** and the **Regional and State Community Economic Revitalization Teams (RCERT and CERT)**. The MAC members include the sub-Cabinet-level offices of the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary of Transportation, Small Business Administration, and other federal officials. RCERT and state CERT members include representatives from California, Oregon, Washington, Native American tribal organizations, and federal agencies responsible for awarding grants and loans.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/29

95 MAY 5 12:22

May 4, 1995

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: H. Patrick Swygert, president of the University at Albany, State University of New York, has been named president of Howard University. His number is 518/442 5400.

DATE: Mr. Swygert's appointment is effective August 1, 1995. The President should make the call as soon as convenient.

RECOMMENDED BY: Alexis Herman

PURPOSE: To offer congratulations and support to the new President-elect.

BACKGROUND: See attached press release and articles.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Commend him as the new Howard University president
2. Refer to the NYTimes and Washington Post articles (copies attached)

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBER: Ruby G. Moy (x66455)

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 4, 1995

ACTION:

Phone Call To
H. Patrick Swygert
new President of
Howard University
Back to Africa

I had a great visit with him
he showed him over where
he gets her - I met him
up on Cuomo last fall on
Albany campus

HOWARD UNIVERSITY NEWS

Office of University Communications

For Release
April 22, 1995

*swg
please
propose*

CONTACT:

Ofield Dukes
(202) 806-2273

Alexis Herman

APR 23 1995

HOWARD UNIVERSITY NAMES H. PATRICK SWYGERT PRESIDENT

Washington, D.C. -- H. Patrick Swygert, president of the University at Albany, State University of New York, has been named president of Howard University, the chairman of the board of Howard University's board of trustees, Wayman F. Smith III, announced today.

Swygert, 52, who earned undergraduate and law degrees from Howard University in 1965 and 1968, respectively, has been president of the University at Albany, State University of New York, since 1990. The University at Albany is a comprehensive research university with an enrollment of 17,000.

Swygert's appointment is effective Aug. 1, 1995. He will be the 15th president of Howard, and he will succeed Dr. Joyce A. Ladner, who was named acting president on May 14, 1994 and then interim president of the university on July 1, 1994, and will complete her tenure in June.

"Joyce Ladner has served the university well," Smith said. "The board of trustees recognizes her substantial contributions and appreciates her commitment to keep Howard University on a positive course during the last year. She was confronted by major challenges upon her appointment and immediately conducted a thorough analysis of a complex situation, taking tough and definitive actions needed to bring the university back on course for the year."

In accepting the appointment, President-elect Swygert said, "The idea of a challenge is not new to Howard. Part of what defines Howard as one of the nation's outstanding institutions is its ability to respond to difficult challenges."

"I do have a vision for Howard -- and this is a shared vision with the board of trustees, faculty, students, staff and alumni -- based on Howard continuing to address academic excellence in all things that represent the hallmark of Howard. I look forward to building upon the Howard tradition."

Chairman Smith noted that the appointment of Swygert was made after more than a year of exhaustive work by a blue-ribbon search committee led by university trustee Harry J. Pearce and composed of a cross section of faculty, administration, students and trustees. Smith commended Pearce and the committee for their work. "Mr. Pearce and the search committee have

(more)

HU Names Swygert New President

Page 2

performed their assigned task with the vigor and diligence. The university owes a debt of gratitude to them for the countless hours they invested in their task."

Pearce said, "The committee was extremely diligent in its study and deliberation—and firmly committed to finding the very best candidate for the university. Committee members spent countless hours considering a comprehensive list of highly qualified candidates from which Patrick Swygert was the recommended choice to lead Howard University into the next century."

Smith added, "Swygert brings a unique perspective to the university because of his breadth of experience. His background in the law and the business side of education will prove invaluable as Howard University moves into the 21st century."

"Howard University needs a president with Swygert's vision and leadership skills to help assure that we live up to our commitment to the cause of Black education in the United States and the advancement of African-American culture," Smith explained.

Prior to assuming the presidency at Albany, Swygert had been associated with Temple University in Philadelphia since 1972, when he was appointed to the faculty of Temple University School of Law. In 1988, he was named executive vice president of Temple University.

Swygert served as a visiting professor at the Tel Aviv University Faculty of Law during several summers from 1982 to 1990. He also was a visiting professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghana in 1976 and 1977.

In addition to his academic career, Swygert has held several government positions. In 1977, he was named general counsel to the U.S. Civil Service Commission. He also served as law clerk to Chief Judge William H. Hastie of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia, administrative assistant to Charles B. Rangel, D-N.Y., special assistant district attorney in Philadelphia, and an associate with the New York firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates.

Swygert is a native of Philadelphia. He and his wife, Sonja, have two sons, Patrick Jr. and Michael.

#

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1995

The Washington Post

METRO

Friends and Foes Alike Praise Howard U.'s New Leader

By Valerie Strauss
Washington Post Staff Writer

ALBANY, N.Y.—He is, by all accounts, bright, engaging, tireless, political, funny—and tough. Very tough.

H. Patrick Swygert is wrapping up a five-year tenure as president of the State University of New York campus here to test his skills as the 15th president of his alma mater, troubled Howard University, on Aug. 1.

Leaving behind a campus of 17,000 students where he beefed up research, recruited minorities and raised millions of dollars, the 52-year-old Swygert will face at Howard a sagging enrollment of 10,000, shattered

morale and a hospital that is hemorrhaging money.

By dozens of accounts here and from Temple University in Philadelphia, where Swygert was a teacher and administrator from 1972 to 1990, Howard's Board of Trustees chose wisely when it picked him as president recently.

Even people with whom he has been at odds said they recognize his considerable abilities.

"I do view Pat Swygert as a visionary," said Mitchell Livingston, who was vice president for student affairs here for six years until leaving last fall to take a similar job at the University of Cincinnati. "He has a high

sense of social justice and equity, and he is able to make tough decisions.

"There are issues of flexibility, which some might perceive as rigidity, but . . . Pat Swygert will make a magnificent contribution to Howard University and to the broader higher education community."

This was the second time Swygert had been up for the job of Howard president. He was runner-up in 1990 to Franklyn G. Jenifer, who became Howard president but resigned abruptly last year. According to Howard trustee Vernon Jordan, Swygert was passed over in part because he had not yet run a campus on his own.

Now, it is the turn of the star of the SUNY

system to lead the school where he made history as an undergraduate and then received a law degree in 1968. Swygert spent in Washington for four more years, working as a law clerk, professor, congressional and legal counsel in the federal government among other things.

Returning to Howard long has been a dream of Swygert's, who supporters said weathered well the types of fiscal, social and racial problems here that will confront anew at Howard. Two incidents here have fallen—once a lecture hall hostage incident in which one person was injured and the other an episode in which a young white woman

See HOWARD, B4, Col. 1

B4 TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1995

THE WASHINGTON POST

Friends and Foes Laud Howard U.'s Next President

HOWARD, From B1

lied about the race of her attacker—demonstrated his ability to handle crises.

"He's quality, plain and simple," said Rasheem Rooke, 21, vice president of the school's Black Alliance, who hailed the way Swygert resolved the situation when the woman accused a black man of assaulting her. The woman eventually acknowledged that her father, who is white, had attacked her.

"It's what he didn't do that mattered," Rooke said.

With the victim's story changing, Swygert did not allow a sketch of a black man to be distributed or black male students to be questioned by police. And he calmed students who were angry that he did not seek to have the woman prosecuted, explaining that she already had been victimized.

"He can handle a crisis coolly," said Sen. Hugh Farley (R), majority whip of the state Senate and an Albany faculty member. "He is politically savvy . . . and he knows how to work with people, Republicans and Democrats."

That ability, Farley said, will serve Swygert well when he goes to Congress to sweet-talk Republicans reluctant to continue Howard's appropriations, which account for 55 percent of the school's non-hospital budget.

Swygert said Howard's budget will be a top priority, along with changing the divisive climate at the school and enticing alumni to send their children there.

"Of course, my own son chose to go to the University of Virginia. The difference between Pat Swygert's hypocrisy and everybody else's is that Swygert admits his," he said, showing a humor often on display.

Swygert is unusual, according to his supporters, because he can make things happen fast in an academic milieu where action is historically slow and change is often painful.

His vision at SUNY Albany was to improve the research component of the school, raise money to offset declines in state subsidies, increase diversity and reach out to the Albany community.

His \$55 million capital campaign is ahead of its goal; he increased the representation of minority students on campus from 14 percent to 25 percent; and he helped move the school's athletic program from Division III to Division II. He oversaw the modernization of facilities, including building a vast recreation area for students, installing cable TV and voice mail in the dormitories and winning in a state competition funding for a New York State Center for Advanced Technology, which opened in October 1993. He also saw to it that a child-care center was built.

He gets things done through a combination of charm, perseverance and force of will, colleagues here said. "It's



BY DAVID ROGOWSKI FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

M. Patrick Swygert says Howard University's budget will be a top priority when he takes over as president.

move the university forward in important ways. And many faculty members, students and others on campus said he manages to combine a toughness about decision-making with an ability to bring people into the process.

"He lets people in on what he is doing," said his assistant, Sheila Mahan. "Even if it's bad news, our experience is that people respond."

A part of his success derives from his ability to work with groups that often have different agendas. Jewish and black students, who have been at odds here, praise him, citing his commitment to free speech. And his strong connections to the Jewish community in Albany—and his experiences in Israel, where he taught while at Temple—will help him at Howard, where black-Jewish tension has flared.

He won faculty allegiance by vowing not to slash teaching positions in the face of state budget cuts—and he never did. "He has supported faculty reaching their potential," said Joan Shulz, head of the University Senate, who called Swygert the school's best president in her 30 years here.

And the arts community sees him as a patron. "He's been an extraordinary champion of ours," said William Kennedy, a Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist, the director of the New York State Writers Institute on campus and a faculty member.

He also won over the school's 900 secretaries, clerical

But he's fair," said Frank Thompson, dean of the

of a job well done with gifts and lunches. "Most of the

... But he's fair," said Frank Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Public Affairs.

Although he inherited a staff when he arrived at Albany, many of whom praise him highly, he eased out some deans and others in leadership roles who, sources said, were not enamored of his initiatives. Some quietly returned to teaching. Others left campus altogether.

Yet, even critics said his governing style has helped

... But he's fair," said Frank Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Public Affairs. "Most of the administrators we've had in the past haven't looked kindly on the lower people," said Ellen Krzykowski, head of the Civil Service Employees Association. Swygert treats everyone "like equals."

Yet Swygert is no-nonsense. "Pat is tough," said Thompson, the graduate school dean. "No one should think they are going to run over Pat Swygert."

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COMMUNICATIONS

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NEW YORK TIMES

EDUCATION WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1995

For Howard, New Chief With a Sense of Balance

By WILLIAM H. HONAN

H. Patrick Swygert and his close associates at the State University of New York at Albany, where he has been president since 1990, have a standing joke about who gets blamed when something goes wrong at a college.

"We're going to take out a full-page ad in the campus newspaper showing a picture of all of us with our hands up," one associate recalls Mr. Swygert saying with a grin. "And the caption is, 'It's Our Fault!'"

Such a good-natured willingness to take his lumps may in part explain what many describe as Mr. Swygert's success as a college administrator -- and suitability for a demanding new job as president of Howard University.

It is a job that Mr. Swygert -- a Howard alumnus -- nearly won in 1989, but trustees instead chose Franklin G. Jenifer, then the chancellor of the Massachusetts Board of Regents. Mr. Jenifer left abruptly last year to run the University of Texas at Dallas in the wake of an uproar over his handling of two anti-Semitic campus speeches by Khalid Abdul Muhammad, of the Nation of Islam. Since then, Howard has suffered under the harsh glare of negative publicity from layoffs and charges by the Department of Education that past administrations had given improperly large severance packages to four former university officials.

Mr. Jenifer was replaced by Joyce Lader who will continue to serve as acting president until Mr. Swygert, 52, becomes Howard's 15th president on Aug. 1.

Trustees hope that Mr. Swygert will be able to stabilize the 127-year-old institution's financial position, reverse the trend of declining enrollment and help boost morale.

"Patrick Swygert brings a unique perspective to the university because of his breadth of experience," said Wayman F. Smith III, chairman of the board of trustees. "His background in the law and the business side of education will prove invaluable as Howard University moves into the 21st century."

Mr. Swygert said he feels confident he can handle the free-speech issue if it crops up again at Howard, and those who know him well agree.

"He brings reason where there's a possibility of riot," said Joseph Burke, provost and vice chancellor of academic affairs for the SUNY system.

Molefi Asante, chairman of African-American Studies at Temple University in Philadelphia, who worked with Mr. Swygert there when he was the university's executive vice president, said: "Pat has a multicultural vision of the world. He's not a separatist, but at the same time he is committed to free expression and he sees the university as a



H. Patrick Swygert, president of the State University of New York at Albany, will lead Howard University.

Knowing about multiculturalism and free expression.

Added Taft Broome, a Howard classmate of Mr. Swygert's and now a professor of civil engineering at the university, said: "He's a guy who has been elected president of every organization he's been a member of. He's a consensus builder."

Born in Philadelphia as one of 15 children in a working-class family, Mr. Swygert graduated from Howard University in 1965 with a history degree and was a 1968 cum laude graduate of its law school.

Before assuming the presidency at Albany, Mr. Swygert had been associated with Temple University since 1972, when he was joined its law school faculty. In 1988, he was named Temple's executive vice president.

"Nobody who works for him ever works harder than him," said Joel Blumenthal, a SUNY spokesman.

Mr. Swygert's associates in Albany commend him for having

interest in the campus.

In addition to his academic career, Mr. Swygert has held several governmental positions. In the mid-1980's, Mr. Swygert was general counsel for the Civil Service Commission. Before that he served as law clerk to Chief Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia; administrative assistant to Representative Charles B. Rangel, the New York Democrat, and special assistant district attorney in Philadelphia.

"The Civil Service Commission, especially," Mr. Swygert said, "gave me some firsthand experience with large-scale bureaucracy, and that could be useful in future dealings with the government."

Mr. Swygert has also had extensive experience teaching overseas. In the summers of 1975 and 1976, he taught law as a visiting professor at the University of Ghana in West Africa. For seven summers between 1980 and 1990, he taught law at Tel Aviv University. In the summers of 1985, 1986 and 1990, he served as a visiting lecturer at universities in Cairo, Athens and Rome.

"I was interested to learn what others see that we do well, and also

that maintaining Howard's \$500 million annual budget, about 40 percent of which comes from the Federal Government, will be a major preoccupation in his new job.

"The challenge," he said, "comes not only from Congress, but from this New Age desire to review Federal supports. My principal concern has to be stabilization of the budget."

Beyond that, he said, his most important goals will include celebrating "the unique 127-year history of Howard," and furthering its involvement with "significant public issues like the matter of displaced industrial workers and the question whether the information highway will bypass some communities in the nation."

The shift from an integrated public university of 17,000 students to a largely private and predominantly black institution of 10,000 is not a major change for him, Mr. Swygert said.

"Many issues of higher education are color-blind," he said. "We can celebrate the special mission of Howard, but I don't see this university as separatist."

Mr. Swygert lives with his wife Sonja, an assistant at the Martin Luther King Jr. organization in Albany. They have two sons, Patrick Jr.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/29

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

95 MAY 24 All : 51

24 May 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
CC LEON PANETTA
PATRICK GRIFFIN
FROM HAROLD ICKES
RE Congressman Jim McDermott

Yesterday (Tuesday), Congressman McDermott told me that he very much wanted to speak to the President for "2 minutes". He did not tell me the subject. His number is 202-225-3106.

Interesting
idea

Focus more on
permanent
part time
worker —

Interesting idea
Focus more on
Permanent Part
time worker —

JIM CONE
P.O. Box 258
Navesink, New Jersey 07752
(908) 872-7017

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/29

May 11, 1995

*Pres
and
R*

William Jefferson Clinton
President, United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for the invitation to the ceremony for the unveiling of the POW/MIA Commemorative Stamp. I will be there.

I was part of the 602nd Air Commando Group assigned temporary duty to Bien Hoa, Vietnam in the summer of 1963 as an advisor to the South Vietnamese Air Force. Mr. President, we didn't advise anybody. I flew in an American Air Force B-26 on 57 missions with a Vietnamese private on the jump seat who couldn't speak English, nor did we speak Vietnamese. One afternoon, we were directed by a Vietnamese Forward Air Controller to attack a sanpan in the Mekong River. After the first pass, it was obvious that we had made a tragic mistake because there were a number of bodies floating in the river, some of them very small - obviously children. I have lived with this memory for over 30 years. For many years I blotted out these memories and others with alcohol until, finally, I sought help at the V.A. No longer do I drink, and I am in ongoing therapy for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders.

There is an invisible wall behind the Memorial Wall and on it are the names of some 70,000 veterans who, after surviving Vietnam returned home and, unable to adjust, took their own lives. And, behind that wall, a third wall of thousands of men like myself who turned to alcohol or drugs to cope. Like me, they can be helped. I urge you, Mr. President, to make a public plea on Memorial Day to urge these veterans to seek help.

I close, Mr. President, with these two thoughts:

1. Mr. McNamara still doesn't get it. The best and the brightest weren't at the Department of Defense in the 60's. The best and the brightest wound up with their names carved in stone at the Vietnam Memorial.

2. It is my hope that soon, Mr. President, we can hold another ceremony but this time at the Vietnam Memorial where we can watch a former POW erase his name from that black granite wall.

Sincerely,

Jim Cone
Jim Cone

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/29

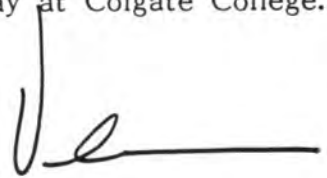
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Date: May 22, 1995

From:

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Thought you might like to see my
musings yesterday at Colgate College.



Copy Potus

CC: GS/Gael/MacCormack/Gordon

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
174TH COMMENCEMENT

HAMILTON, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1995

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.
SENIOR PARTNER
AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, LLP
WASHINGTON, DC

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS HAVE A LOT IN COMMON WITH GRANDFATHER CLOCKS. BOTH ARE OVER SIX FEET TALL, PONDEROUS IN CONSTRUCTION, MORE TRADITIONAL THAN FUNCTIONAL AND NOISILY COMMUNICATE COMMONPLACE INFORMATION.

I SHARED THAT VIEW UNTIL I STARTED GIVING COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES. IT'S AMAZING HOW DIFFERENT THINGS SEEM FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PODIUM.

THE ADDRESS AT MY OWN COMMENCEMENT --38 YEARS AGO-- WAS GIVEN BY A PROMINENT AMERICAN AND GREAT SPEAKER. AND YET IT WAS ONE OF THE LONGEST, MOST BORING SPEECHES I HAVE EVER ENDURED, FULL OF SOUND AND FURY, SIGNIFYING NOTHING.

SO AS I RISE TO ADDRESS YOU, I HAVE GREAT EMPATHY AND SYMPATHY FOR YOUR SITUATION. BUT, BELIEVING AS I DO IN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY -- I PLAN TO DO TO YOU WHAT MY COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER DID TO ME!

ON SECOND THOUGHT, AS A BELIEVER IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE AGAINST CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, I WILL LIMIT YOUR SUFFERINGS IN THE HOPE THAT YOU FIND MY MESSAGE

TODAY RELEVANT TO YOUR NEW RESPONSIBILITIES AS EDUCATED CITIZENS WHO MUST TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE GREAT ISSUES OF OUR TIME.

THOSE ISSUES HAVE CHANGED SINCE I GRADUATED ~~FROM~~ COLLEGE. THEN, THE ISSUES THAT CONCERNED US WERE CLEAR-CUT. A COLD WAR WAS RAGING, PUTTING THE FREE WORLD AGAINST COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIPS. HERE AT HOME, STATE-SUPPORTED SEGREGATION DENIED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO BLACK CITIZENS.

MUCH HAS CHANGED FOR THE BETTER SINCE THEN. THE COLD WAR IS OVER. COMMUNISM IS IN DECLINE AND DEMOCRACY AND FREE MARKETS ARE SURGING. SEGREGATION IS ILLEGAL. JIM CROW WAS DESTROYED. AND NELSON MANDELA HAS GRADUATED FROM PRISONER TO PRESIDENT.

BUT ALONGSIDE SUCH POSITIVE GLOBAL CHANGES, WE ALSO SEE NEGATIVE ONES -- ETHNIC STRIFE IN PLACES LIKE BOSNIA AND RWANDA, TERRORISM AT HOME AND ABROAD, AND WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

AT THE SAME TIME, RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE HAS TRANSFORMED THE WORLD ECONOMY. A WORLD ONCE DOMINATED BY U.S. INDUSTRIAL MUSCLE IS NOW A MULTIPOLAR, INTEGRATED GLOBAL ECONOMY. THE PACE AND NATURE OF CHANGE HAVE SHAKEN OUR CONFIDENCE IN OLD TRUTHS AND IN A CERTAIN FUTURE.

SECRETARY OF LABOR ROBERT REICH SAYS THAT AMERICA'S WORKING CLASS IS NOW AN "ANXIOUS CLASS" BECAUSE OF THE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN OUR ECONOMY.

THAT ANXIETY IS LEADING TO MAJOR SHIFTS IN OUR POLITICAL LIFE. VOTERS TURNED TO BILL CLINTON IN 1992 AND TO NEWT GINGRICH AND COMPANY IN 1994.

THESE SHIFTS HAVE CONFUSED A LOT OF PEOPLE. I BELIEVE THAT TODAY'S POLITICAL UPHEAVAL DERIVES FROM AN OVERWHELMING SENSE OF ECONOMIC INSECURITY, FEAR AND UNFAIRNESS. FOR OVER 15 YEARS, UNDER DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, AFFLUENT AMERICANS HAVE BENEFITTED DISPROPORTIONATELY, WHILE OTHER AMERICANS HAVE BECOME LESS SECURE.

SO IN 1994, THE VOTERS ELECTED REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE. THOSE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES THOUGHT THEY WERE RESPONDING TO VOTERS BY AGGRESSIVELY PUSHING A CONTRACT WITH AMERICA THAT IN MY VIEW PUNISHES THE POOR, HEAPS EVEN GREATER REWARDS ON THE WEALTHY, AND INCREASES MIDDLE CLASS INSECURITY.

THAT'S NOT WHAT THE VOTERS WANTED OR EXPECTED. THE POLLS SHOW THAT SOLID MAJORITIES REJECT MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT, AND WANT ACTION ON THE DEFICIT AND HEALTH SECURITY.

DESPITE ALL THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT RHETORIC WE HEAR THESE DAYS, THE POLLS TELL US THAT VOTERS HAVE NOT SUDDENLY CONVERTED TO AN ANTI-GOVERNMENT, RIGHT-WING CONSERVATISM.

I BELIEVE THE VOTERS WANT EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT THAT IS RELEVANT TO THEIR CONCERNS. THEY WILL NOT BE FOOLED BY BUDGET CUTS THAT THROW POOR PEOPLE INTO THE STREET ... BY TAX CUTS THAT SEND THE DEFICIT OUT OF CONTROL ... OR BY MEAN-SPIRITED RHETORIC THAT BLAMES THE VULNERABLE FOR THE

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC CHANGES THAT DESTROY JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

AND AFTER THE TRAGIC TERRORIST BOMBING IN OKLAHOMA CITY, AMERICANS ARE MORE SENSITIVE TO THE WAY THAT RECKLESS RHETORIC AND EXTREMIST IDEOLOGIES CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH A LUNATIC FRINGE CAN FLOURISH.

BLACK PEOPLE KNEW THAT LONG BEFORE OKLAHOMA CITY. WE REMEMBER THE TERRORISM THAT SWEEPED THE SOUTH DURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND THE LYNCHINGS BEFORE THAT. WE REMEMBER THE FOUR LITTLE GIRLS KILLED IN THE BOMBING OF A BIRMINGHAM CHURCH. EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US THAT DANGEROUS RHETORIC CAN LEAD TO ACTS OF LUNACY, THE RESULT OF WHICH IS NEEDLESS BLOODSHED.

WE SEEM TO BE RETURNING TO A CLIMATE IN WHICH NO ONE IS SAFE, IN WHICH OUR FOUNDATIONS ARE SHIFTING. SUCH AN ENVIRONMENT DEMANDS FROM EACH OF US A RENEWED DEDICATION TO THE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES THAT HAVE MADE THIS NATION A BEACON OF FREEDOM AND A HAVEN OF JUSTICE.

AS YOU ENTER INTO THE GREAT DEBATE ABOUT AMERICA'S FUTURE, YOU WILL HAVE TO MAKE CHOICES -- ABOUT THE KIND OF AMERICA IN WHICH YOU WILL LIVE AND WORK, AND ABOUT THE KIND OF AMERICA YOUR CHILDREN WILL INHERIT.

THIS IS WHAT IS AT STAKE IN THE GREAT DEBATE OF THE 1990s, WHICH CENTERS AROUND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT. IT INCLUDES SUCH QUESTIONS AS: WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES ... WHAT ROLE SHOULD THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLAY IN SHAPING THE ECONOMY ... AND WHAT IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP THE MOST VULNERABLE OF ITS CITIZENS.

IT IS A DEBATE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE THROUGHOUT OUR HISTORY -- BY THE FOUNDING FATHERS ABOUT THE NEED FOR A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ... BY THE PARTY OF FREEDOM AND THE PARTY OF SLAVERY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR ... BY THE TRADITIONALISTS AND THE EXPERIMENTERS DURING THE NEW DEAL.

IN EACH OF THOSE INSTANCES, THE DEBATES WERE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF A STRONGER ROLE FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

THUS ENHANCING INDEPENDENCE, ENDING SLAVERY AND PRESERVING DEMOCRATIC CAPITALISM.

THE CLASH OF IDEAS IN WASHINGTON TODAY IS A GOOD THING -- WHETHER YOU ARE LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE, IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE YOUR IDEAS CHALLENGED AND TO BE FORCED TO DEFEND THEM. THAT IS THE ESSENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS.

BUT THAT DEMOCRATIC PROCESS ALSO INCLUDES THE INEVITABILITY OF PRAGMATIC COMPROMISE AND THE NEED TO DEVELOP BIPARTISAN CONSENSUS ON CRITICAL NATIONAL ISSUES.

I AM CONCERNED THAT SO MUCH OF WHAT WE HEAR THESE DAYS IS NOT DEBATE BUT NAME-CALLING. THERE IS A TAKE-NO-PRISONERS RHETORIC AND A DEMONIZATION OF OPPOSING AND DIFFERENT VIEWS THAT BRINGS POLITICAL DISCOURSE TO A SHAMEFUL PLACE.

TODAY'S GROWING LEVEL OF PERSONAL VITUPERATION RESPECTS NO PERSON AND NO OFFICE. UNCHECKED, IT CAN POISON OUR POLITICAL LIFE AND SUBVERT THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PROCESS.

THE NEED FOR CIVILITY IS ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT AT A TIME WHEN WE ARE SAILING IN UNCHARTERED WATERS ... WHEN THE WORLD IS CHANGING FASTER THAT OUR ABILITY TO CONTROL CHANGE ... WHEN A CONFUSED AND ANXIOUS PEOPLE SEEK POLICIES THAT TAKE US FORWARD WITHOUT PUNISHING THOSE LEFT BEHIND.

FRUSTRATION IS A POWERFUL FORCE, BUT IT IS NOT A POLITICAL PROGRAM. ZEALOTRY AND IDEOLOGICAL RIGIDITY ARE NO ANSWERS TO THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS FACING OUR NATION.

I URGE YOU -- AS EDUCATED CITIZENS WITH A CRITICAL STAKE IN THE OUTCOME -- TO TAKE PART IN THIS GREAT DEBATE, AND TO INSIST THAT IT BE CONDUCTED ON CIVIL GROUNDS.

AS YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE DEBATE, I URGE YOU TO RETAIN A SENSE OF HISTORY AND MAINTAIN A SENSE^{of} FAIRNESS. FOR WITHOUT THAT, THE DEBATE TAKES PLACE IN A MORAL VACUUM AND REDUCES THE ISSUES TO MERE SLOGANS.

I HOPE NO ONE HERE TODAY IS CONFUSED ABOUT WHERE I STAND IN THE GREAT DEBATE. I HAVE MADE MY CHOICE. IT IS THE CHOICE OF LINCOLN AND ROOSEVELT -- A CHOICE IN FAVOR OF AN ACTIVIST GOVERNMENT THAT UNITES A FAR-FLUNG, DIVERSE

NATION BEHIND AMERICA'S TRADITIONAL IDEALS OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY.

IRONICALLY, MANY WHO BENEFITTED FROM SUCH A GOVERNMENT HAVE MADE THE OPPOSITE CHOICE, ~~IN FAVOR OF~~ STRIPPING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF ITS POWER AND DEVOLVING THAT POWER TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Here YET, THEY HAVE ACHIEVED THEIR PRESENT POSITION THANKS TO FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS THAT HELPED EDUCATE THEM, FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAMS THAT HELPED HOUSE THEM, FEDERAL LOAN PROGRAMS THAT HELPED THEM START THEIR BUSINESSES, AND FEDERAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS THAT GIVE THEIR FAMILIES FINANCIAL SECURITY.

THEIR CHOICE REPRESENTS A TRIUMPH OF IDEOLOGY OVER EXPERIENCE WITH GOVERNMENT AS THE GUARANTOR OF RIGHTS DENIED BY LOCAL LAWS AND CUSTOMS.

WHEN I WAS GROWING UP IN THE DEEP SOUTH, LOCAL CONTROL MEANT THAT I HAD TO LIVE IN A SEGREGATED PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT ... THAT I COULD NOT USE THE DOWNTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY ... THAT MY SCHOOL-MATES WERE BUSED PAST A

FULLY EQUIPPED ALL-WHITE SCHOOL TO ATTEND A SEGREGATED ILL-EQUIPPED ALL-BLACK SCHOOL.

LOCAL CONTROL MEANT THAT IN 1953 IN THE 11TH GRADE I USED A PLANE GEOMETRY BOOK THAT HAD BEEN USED BY A WHITE STUDENT IN 1935. LOCAL CONTROL MEANT IN 1946 THAT THE AVERAGE PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE BY THE ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM WAS \$139.73 FOR WHITE STUDENTS AND \$59.86 FOR BLACKS.

LOCAL CONTROL MEANT THAT MY HARD-WORKING, GOD-FEARING PARENTS WERE DENIED THEIR DEMOCRATIC, CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO VOTE IN GEORGIA'S WHITE PRIMARIES.

OUR DEMOCRACY WAS WARPED BY RACISM AND INJUSTICE, AND IT WAS NOT MADE STRAIGHT UNTIL THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS EXERCISED TO RIGHT THE BALANCE.

NOW, VOICES ARE RAISED TO TELL US NOT TO FEAR, THAT THE WRONGS OF THE PAST WILL NOT RETURN AND THAT AMERICA HAS CHANGED TO THE POINT WHERE IT CAN SAFELY RETURN MANY FEDERAL POWERS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

I REMAIN UNCONVINCED. FOR THAT SONG IS SUNG BY MANY OF THE SAME PEOPLE WHO DEFENDED LOCAL CONTROL WHEN IT WAS SYNONYMOUS WITH SEGREGATION. TODAY, THEIR LYRICS ARE DIFFERENT, BUT THE MELODY IS THE SAME.

I AM REMINDED THAT AMERICA'S WORK FORCE WAS WHITE AND MALE BEFORE TITLE SEVEN OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 WAS IMPLEMENTED. SO WERE AMERICA'S PRESTIGIOUS UNIVERSITIES BEFORE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S AFFIRMATIVE ACTION MANDATES.

DEVOLUTION IS NOT A VIABLE OPTION AT A TIME WHEN THE GUN LOBBY RETAINS ITS POWER ... CHAIN GANGS ARE BEING REINTRODUCED IN SOUTHERN PRISONS ... AND THE LUNATIC RIGHT BLOWS UP FEDERAL BUILDINGS AND GUNS DOWN DOCTORS AT FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS.

I SEE TOO MUCH THAT IS DISTURBING ON THE LOCAL LEVEL TO DARE RISK ABANDONING THE FEDERAL ROLE AS A BALANCE WHEEL.

TO BE VERY BLUNT ABOUT IT, AFTER WATCHING THE ACTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE CONGRESS OVER THE PAST

SIX MONTHS, I HAVE LITTLE CONFIDENCE THAT IT IS INTERESTED IN JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS FOR POOR PEOPLE, MINORITIES AND WOMEN.

DEVOLUTION AND LOCAL CONTROL, TO MANY PEOPLE, SOUND LIKE CODE WORDS FOR THE RETURN OF PLESSY V. FERGUSON -- THE "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" STANDARD THAT CLOAKED THE RISE OF THE SYSTEM OF SEGREGATION.

I AM CONVINCED THAT A STRONG, ACTIVIST, FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE, BUDGET CONSCIOUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS IN OUR DIVERSE SOCIETY.

ONLY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN SHAPE NATIONAL POLICY THAT STIMULATES ECONOMIC GROWTH, RAISES LIVING STANDARDS, AND OVERCOMES RACIAL, ETHNIC AND CLASS DIVISIONS.

WE NEED NOT SUPPORT EVERYTHING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES, BUT WE SHOULD AGREE THAT A CONTINENTAL NATION PEOPLED BY CITIZENS FROM HUNDREDS OF ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS LIVING IN THOUSANDS OF LOCALITIES, NEEDS A CENTRAL, UNIFYING FORCE.

IN A DEMOCRACY, THAT UNIFYING FORCE IS A GOVERNMENT FREELY CHOSEN BY FREE PEOPLE, CONTROLLED BY THEIR VOTES AND GUIDED BY THEIR WISHES.

GOVERNMENT IS NOT, AS SOME SAY, AN ALIEN IMPOSITION UPON A FREE PEOPLE. IN OUR DEMOCRACY, GOVERNMENT IS A REFLECTION OF THEIR FREEDOM -- THE EMBODIMENT OF THEIR IDEALS AND THE INSTRUMENT THAT PROTECTS THEIR FREEDOM AND ADVANCES THEIR PROSPERITY.

THE GENIUS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY HAS BEEN ITS ADAPTABILITY. THE SAME CONSTITUTION THAT NURTURED A RURAL, PIONEER SOCIETY HAS, WITH MODIFICATIONS, HELPED US THRIVE IN A VASTLY DIFFERENT WORLD.

MOST AMERICANS KNOW THAT OUR STRENGTH DERIVES FROM OUR POWERFUL BELIEF THAT FAIRNESS BINDS OUR SOCIETY TOGETHER ... THAT WE ARE INTERDEPENDENT AND CAN ONLY BE AS STRONG AS THE WEAKEST OF OUR COLLECTIVE LINKS ... THAT GOVERNMENT CAN AND SHOULD BE A FORCE FOR GOOD ... AND THAT IF SOME AMERICANS ARE SECOND-CLASS CITIZENS, THEN AMERICA WILL BECOME A SECOND-CLASS COUNTRY.

THAT POWERFUL DEDICATION TO FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE WILL PREVAIL IN THE COMING DEBATES OVER AMERICA'S FUTURE.

AMERICA HAS NEVER STOOD STILL. IT IS CONSTANTLY CHANGING AND TRANSFORMING ITSELF, EVOLVING TO BECOME MORE INCLUSIVE, MORE FAIR, MORE TRUE TO ITS IDEALS.

THE GREAT DEBATE OF THE 1990s WILL DETERMINE WHETHER AMERICA FULFILLS ITS NOBLEST IDEALS, OR WHETHER IT REGRESSES TO A STATE IN WHICH MORALITY AND FAIRNESS BECOME MARGINAL.

YOU CANNOT ESCAPE TAKING YOUR PART IN THE GREAT DEBATE. AS EDUCATED CITIZENS YOU HAVE A DUTY, A RESPONSIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN IT, TO UNDERSTAND THE NUANCES OF THE ARGUMENTS, AND TO CHOOSE SIDES, AND TO ACT ON YOUR BELIEFS. FOR DEMOCRACY IS NO SPECTATOR SPORT. AND THERE IS NO HIDING PLACE DOWN HERE.

THIS COMMENCEMENT MARKS THE BEGINNING OF WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED "THE TERRIFIC RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD HUMAN LIFE." YOU NOW SHARE THAT RESPONSIBILITY FULLY.

AS YOU DO SO, BEAR IN MIND THE TIMELESS WORDS OF
HERMAN MELVILLE, WHO WROTE:

WE CANNOT LIVE FOR OURSELVES ALONE. OUR
LIVES ARE CONNECTED BY A THOUSAND
INVISIBLE THREADS, AND ALONG THESE
SYMPATHETIC FIBERS OUR ACTIONS RUN AS
CAUSES AND RETURN TO US AS RESULTS.

NOW, AS YOU GO DOWN FROM THIS PLACE, AS YOU SAY
FAREWELL TO YOUR ALMA MATER, AS YOU ACCEPT THE
RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP -- BE STEADFAST, BE
STRONG, BE OF GOOD CHEER, AND MAY YOUR OWN DREAMS BE
YOUR ONLY BOUNDARIES, HENCEFORTH, NOW AND FOREVER. AMEN.
AMEN.

* * *

Jimmye Red Jones
1201 Airport Rd
Condo 15B
Hot Springs, Ar. 71913

Bill Clinton

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/29
=

Made
Nin - Do you know about
Can we help?
BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 5/29



28 June 95

Dear Mr. President

Back several months ago you assigned Mark Middleton to help me get Shirley promoted in the National Guard. He was a disappointment to me. I had a hard time getting to talk to him and when I did he seemed very disinterested. All I know he made only one call to a Lt. Colonel in the Pentagon - with no help. I have no idea what the answer was. Mark should have talked to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. Then when you appointed General Baca, as far as I know Mark did nothing.

I know General Baca well and he is ready to help but needs a word from you. He can do it. Please ask someone on your staff that's dependable or Baca to contact me as soon as possible.

Shirley is in the Arkansas ^{Guard} doing fine. She is a very capable Military Officer and deserves to be promoted.

Merle Peterson and I are in your Little Rock Headquarter pushing the \$1000.00 June 29 fund raiser.

Telephone 501-399 9323

1201 Airport Rd
Condo 15B
Hot Springs Ar 71925

Thanks
Jimmy Red Jones

Report of
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
on the

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

Investigation
of
Vernon Wayne Howell
also known as
David Koresh

AG Niles

5-27-95

Pls see on call me

ur: Tim on Tues —

Thanks

BC

September 1993